The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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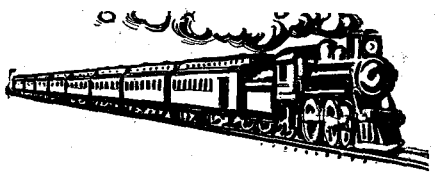

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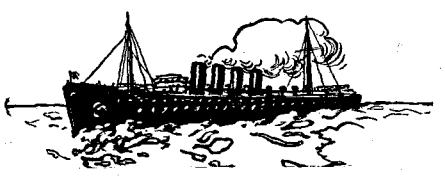

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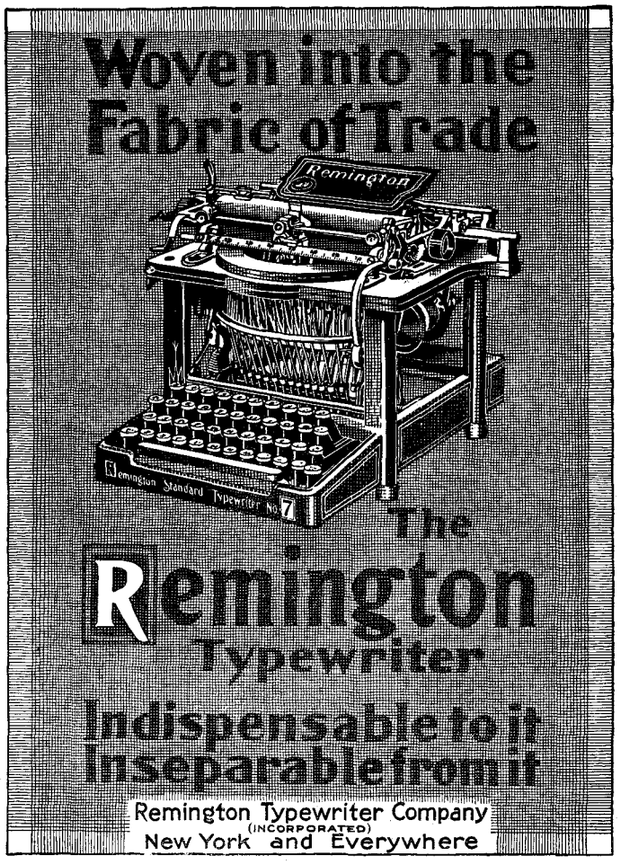

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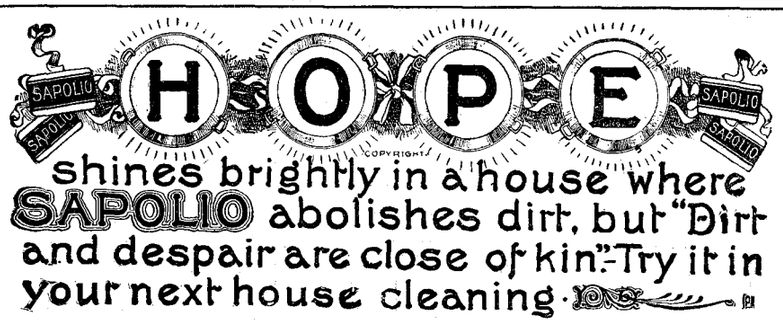

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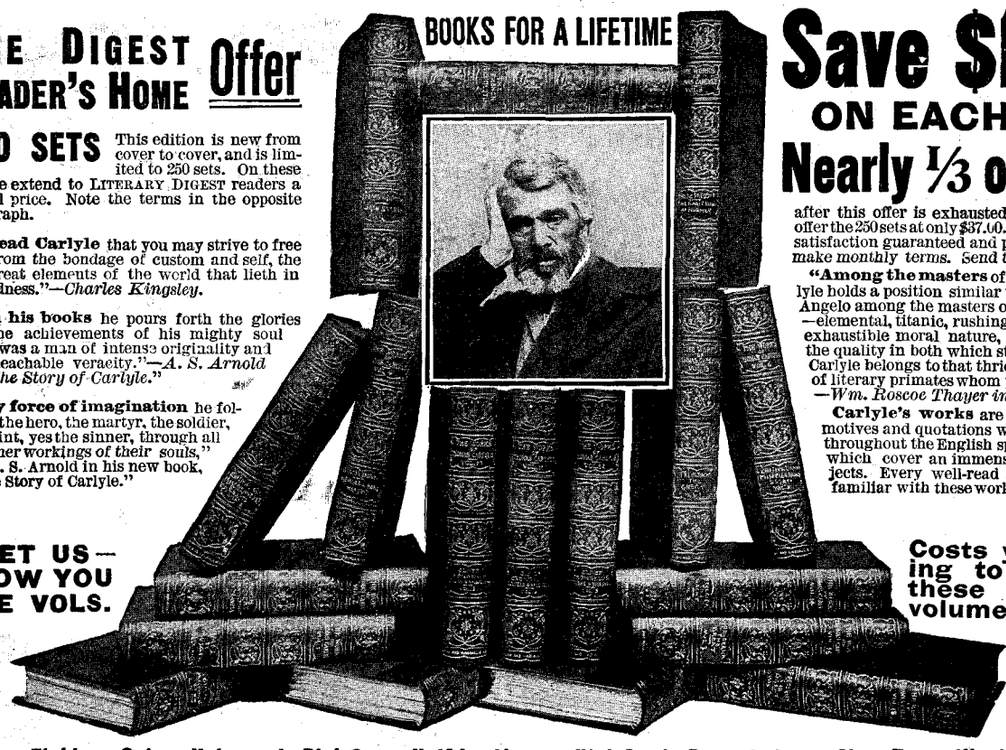

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VOL. XXXVII., No. 8 NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 957

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. BRYAN'S KEY-NOTE

WHAT he must have suspected for some time has now turned out to be true, as one editor remarks, and Mr. Bryan has been officially informed that he is the Democratic nominee. He was not caught unprepared by this announcement, and responded with a speech of some five thousand words which is commended by editors of both parties for its force and incisiveness. The key-note of the speech, and what is taken to be Mr. Bryan's intended key-note for the campaign, is the question: "Shall the people rule?" The intimation in the speech is that the "predatory interests" have gained the saddle under Republican administrations and that the only way to dislodge them is to turn the Republican party out of power.

Mr. Bryan has three plans for restoring the rule of the people. He would cripple the influence of the "predatory interests" in political campaigns by compelling publicity of campaign contributions; he would break their power in the Senate by popular election of Senators, and he would encourage popular reforms in the House by revising the rules that so often permit the Speaker to nip ambitious reformers in the bud. He quotes President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft to show that the "interests" have come into power during Republican rule, and then says:

"During all this time, I beg to remind you, Republican officials presided in the Executive departments, filled the Cabinet, dominated the Senate, controlled the House of Representatives, and occupied most of the Federal judgeships. Four years ago the Republican platform boastfully declared that since 1860—with the exception of two years—the Republican party had been in control of part or of all the branches of the Federal Government; that for two years only was the Democratic party in a position to either enact or repeal a law. Having drawn the salaries; having enjoyed the honors; having secured the prestige, let the Republican party accept the responsibility!

"Why were these 'known abuses' permitted to develop? Why have they not been corrected? If existing laws are sufficient, why have they not been enforced? All of the Executive machinery of the Federal Government is in the hands of the Republican party. Are new laws necessary? Why have they not been enacted? With a Republican President to recommend, with a Republican Senate and House to carry out his recommendations, why does the Republican candidate plead for further time in which to do what should have been done long ago? Can Mr. Taft promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrong-doers than the present Executive? Can he ask for a larger majority in the Senate than his party now has? Does he need more Republicans in the House of Representatives or a Speaker with more unlimited authority? . . . . . .

"So long as the Republican party remains in power, it is powerless to regenerate itself. It can not attack wrong-doing in high places without disgracing many of its prominent members, and it, therefore, uses opiates instead of the surgeon's knife. Its malefactors construe each Republican victory as an indorsement of their conduct and threaten the party with defeat if they are interfered with. Not until that party passes through a period of fasting in the wilderness will the Republican leaders learn to study public questions from the standpoint of the masses. Just as with individuals 'the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches choke the truth,' so in politics, when party leaders serve far away from home and are not in constant contact with the voters, continued party success blinds their eyes to the needs of the people and makes them deaf to the cry of distress."

Much interest is shown in Mr. Bryan's explicit limitation of his remarks to the topics in the Democratic platform. "A platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains," he declares, and adds that "an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval." This is widely accepted as a virtual announcement that he will not insist upon his earlier radical ideas, nor try to introduce them into his Administration if elected. The platform, he believes, "specifically outlines all the remedial legislation which we can hope to secure during the next four years." Another passage in his speech that is regarded as an olive branch held out to the conservative wing of the party, runs thus:

"The Democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the stedfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The Democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the Government creates corporations it must retain the power to regulate and to control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the cooperation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combinations of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure."

"The omen of a great victory" is seen by the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) in this attack upon "the corporation-entrenched Republicans," and the Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.) thinks the speech "should rally the Democracy to thorough reorganization and harmony." He "literally takes the hide off the Republican party," exclaims the New Haven *Union* (Dem.) in an outburst of enthusiasm, and "puts the G. O. P. crowd on the defensive, and into a corner from which they will not be able to extricate themselves during this campaign." Says the Albany *Times-Union* (Dem.):

"Bryan shows that he has caught the right spirit of Democracy. He stands just where Jefferson stood a century ago, when he drove

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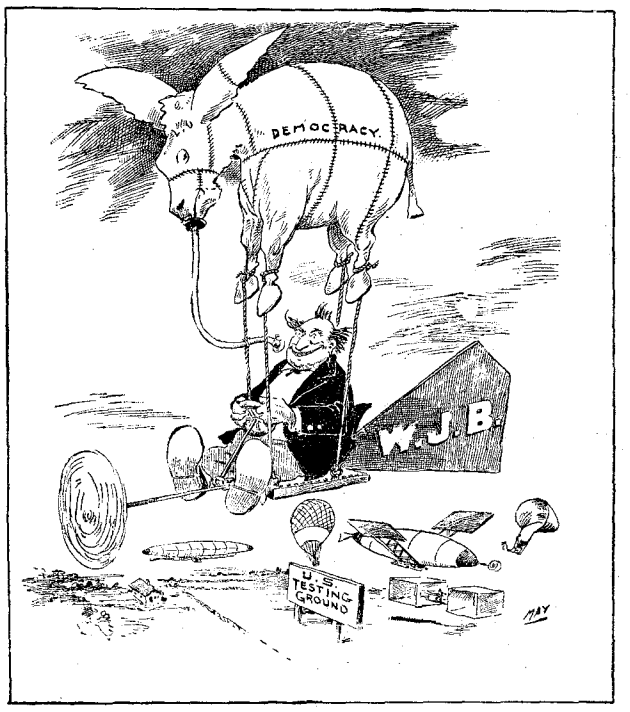
"AND THEY BUILT SUCH A HIGH WALL AROUND IT, TOO!"
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.).



BRYAN—"Why don't they try hot air!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.).

CAMPAIGN REPARTEE.

Federalism before him; where Jackson stood when he throttled the Money Devil in the very vaults of the Bank; where Tilden stood when he defied the motley hordes of rapine and plunder which had gathered under Hayes."

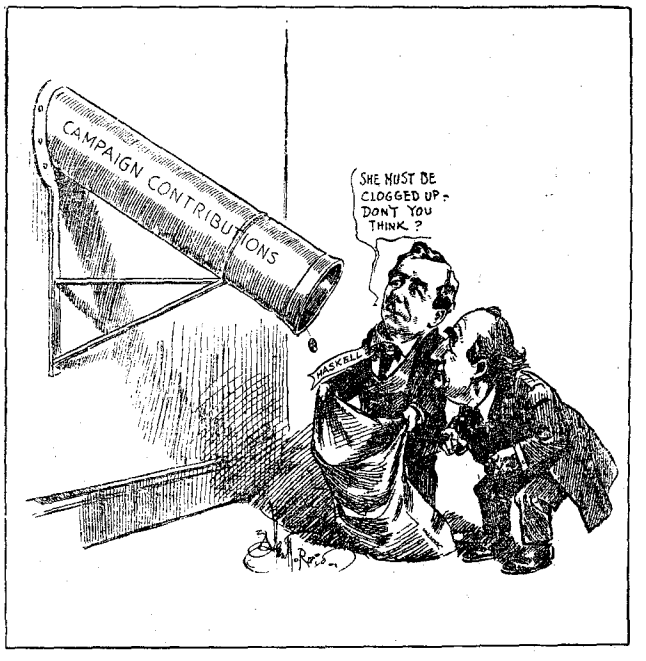
The chances of the Republican party curing the ills that have sprung up under its rule are treated caustically by the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) as follows:

"Can the party be depended on to remedy the ills it has fostered? Is it likely to cure where it failed to prevent? A Republican President recommends reforms, a Republican Congress refuses to effect them, and a Republican convention bows down in honor to both. Do such acts as these indicate that the Republican party is governing the country? If the party is not, then the moneyed interests, the predatory corporations, are ruling it through the Republican party. If these financial and corporate interests are ruling, it is evident that the people are not ruling.

"Over and over again, incisively and with merciless force, Mr. Bryan presents the evidence that the people are not ruling; power is in some unseen and unconstitutional hands. The President and the candidate are well known to be favorable to a low tariff. The people East and West are demanding a remission of tariff burdens. Congress does not act. Why? Because the beneficiaries of the tariff are controlling Congress. The President urged upon Congress additional power of control over corporations. The platform promises it. But Congress is just as Republican as the President and the convention, and Congress does nothing.

"Perhaps Congress would like to. But the Speaker and Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Dalzell, of the Rules Committee, and Mr. Sherman, who has been nominated for Vice-President, and a few other bosses of the House saw to it that there should be no action. Why? Because the people are not ruling; some interests way back out of sight that control the leaders of the Republican party are ruling. . . . . .

"What more is there to say? Nothing, except that the Republican party should be turned out of office, and the Democratic party, which has been fighting these evils for many years and is not dominated by any special or privileged interests, should be installed in power."



"WHY DOESN'T IT POUR IN?"
—From the Paterson *Call*.

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) comes to the defense of its party against these charges in the following editorial:

"Mr. Bryan's argument that the Republican party has been in power, with the exception of two Administrations, ever since the Civil War, and that therefore the economic abuses that exist are due to the Republican party and it is incapable of remedying them, is sophistical. The vast concentration of capital, with its abuses, is a recent development, extending only over a period in which the Democratic party has been in power half, or nearly half, the time, and the correction of the abuses has already been undertaken by a Republican Administration in a spirit which promises complete success. The worst of them have already been wiped out, and the work of Mr. Taft's Administration will be to continue that of the present one. If the responsibility for the evils can be fairly fixt in the way in which Mr. Bryan seeks to fix it—which we admit only for the sake of the argument—it must be divided between the two parties, while the credit for remedying them belongs to the Republican party alone.

"The issue is whether the Republican party shall be permitted to go on with the work which it is doing well or whether that task shall be entrusted to the Demo-

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cratic party, which has shown no capacity to do more than to talk about the evils.

"Shall it be left to a careful and able administrator like Mr. Taft or to an inexperienced visionary like Mr. Bryan? Both declare the same purpose, tho their methods are as far apart as the poles.

"In equipment for it there is no room for comparison. And we will stake the conscience of Mr. Taft against Mr. Bryan's much-paraded moral apparatus any day of the three hundred and sixty-five."

Mr. Bryan's question whether the people shall rule has been answered by them several times pretty emphatically by ruling out him and his ideas, remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.). To quote:

"If the Democratic candidate has in mind the rule of majorities, why, then, majority rule has been twice vindicated on his own head—once in 1896, when he was beaten by a popular majority of 600,000 and by a majority of 95 electoral votes; again in 1900, when he was beaten by a popular majority of 850,000 and by a majority of 137 electoral votes. In his several campaigns for the Nebraska Senatorship Mr. Bryan has been further made to feel the weight of a hostile popular majority.

"If by his question Mr. Bryan has in mind the triumph of popular beliefs, the same exhibit of personal disaster must be made. The people ruled against his fifty-cent dollar in 1896, and against his plan of cutting our colonial possessions adrift in 1900. Those decisions represented the popular will deliberately arrived at and fairly exprest, and hold more strongly now than in 1900 or in 1896.

"'Shall the people rule?' If Mr. Bryan wanted really to answer that question in the affirmative, he would have refused a renomination and he would welcome his own defeat. The people are more determined on, and more interested in, a policy of public regulation of corporations than any other question. With that their purpose, Mr. Bryan is the wrong man to enforce their rule, for he has said repeatedly that public regulation of railroads was foredoomed to failure, and that the only practicable policy was government ownership.

"There is nothing in Mr. Bryan's pretentious catchword that is new, that bears on conditions immediately ahead, save what is destructive of his own position."

PRESIDENTIAL ANXIETY FOR THE FARMER

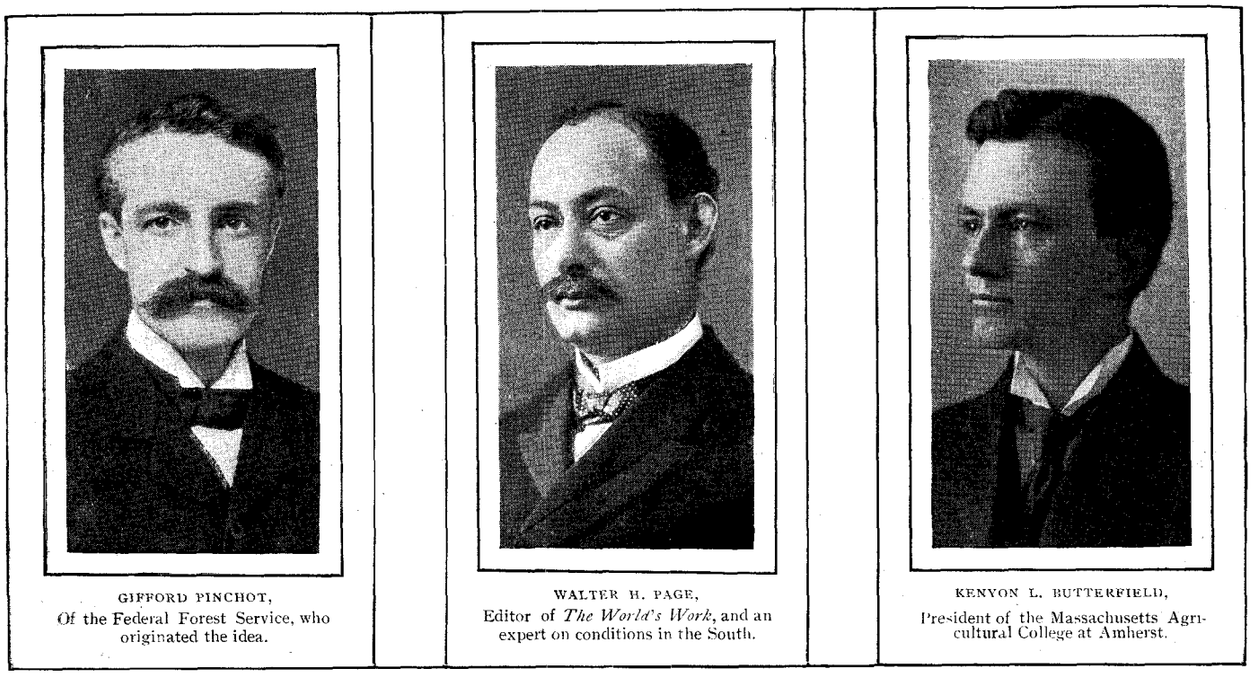
WHILE the American farmer "is as a rule better off than his forbears," President Roosevelt believes that "his increase in well-being has not kept pace with that of the country as a whole," so he has appointed a commission to investigate the matter and report upon "the present condition of country life," upon "what means are now available for supplying the deficiencies which exist," and upon methods of "permanent effort in investigation and actual work" along these lines.

While most of the press speak favorably of this plan, it is of course impossible that a project for the benefit of any class could be launched in the middle of a political campaign without exciting skeptical remarks about its sincerity. The farmer is not asking any favors of anybody, declares the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and he "knows that he is his own best friend, and needs no other, and is not likely to have any other after election." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) similarly finds it hard to say whether the President's appeal is "destined to furnish better material for the campaign orator or for Mr. Dooley," but inclines to say the latter; while the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) thinks the President has overstept constitutional boundaries and is meddling with something that is none of his concern. It observes:

"The idea that a paternal Government at Washington is to concern itself with their sanitary, hygienic, business, social, and domestic interests, and help them to better their condition, involves a reversal of the theory that the people govern themselves through agencies of their own and are not governed by a superior power exercising a benevolent oversight of their personal affairs."

The President himself, however, declares that the improvement of life on the farm is the most important question now before the American people, "with the single exception of the conservation of our natural resources, which underlies the problem of rural life." He says further:

"It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm and whatever will brighten



GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Of the Federal Forest Service, who originated the idea.

WALTER H. PAGE,
Editor of *The World's Work*, and an expert on conditions in the South.

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD,
President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE RURAL UPLIFT COMMISSION.

The fourth member is Henry Wallace, editor of *Wallace's Farmer*, of Des Moines, Ia. Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York Agricultural College, appointed as chairman of the Commission, finds he will be unable to serve.

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home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives, and daughters of farmers should be done promptly, thoroughly, and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both.

"The farmers have hitherto had less than their full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among all our people that the prizes of life lie away from the farm. I am therefore anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of securing better business and better living on the farm, whether by cooperation between farmers for buying, selling, and borrowing, by promoting social advantages and opportunities in the country, or by any other legitimate means that will help to make country life more gainful, more attractive and fuller of opportunities, pleasures, and rewards for the men, women, and children of the farms."

Practically all the papers that comment on the new commission and its work mention the improvement in rural social conditions due to the telephone, the automobile, and rural free delivery, and suggestions for further improvement naturally lie along similar lines. The parcels post, the postal savings-bank, rural mounted police, and road improvement are mentioned. The New York *Evening Journal* says in a characteristic editorial in the Brisbane style:

"The farmer doesn't care to be either coddled or mollycoddled. He doesn't want to be nursed, or treated like a very large, deserving baby. He wants plain justice, and he WANTS a few of the gentlemen that run the Government and spend the Government's money TO STOP DISCRIMINATING AGAINST HIM.

"If the Government of this country would run the country as tho the real idea were to benefit ALL of the people, instead of running it as it is run now, to benefit a few corporations, that farmer problem which worries Mr. Roosevelt would be largely solved.

"Give the farmer a PARCELS POST to begin with. Let him send his dozen eggs or his pair of chickens direct to the man that wants to EAT them, or at least to the retail merchant. CUT OUT THE COMMISSION MERCHANT, THE WHOLESALER, AND A FEW OF THE OTHER CITY PARASITES THAT LIVE ON THE FARMER. Cut out the shameful charges of the refrigerator-car system, of the express company, and the others that make the farmer helpless, THAT COMPEL HIM TO LET SO MUCH OF HIS STUFF ROT UPON THE GROUND.

"Let the rural mail-carrier bring to the farmer the packages that he needs, and take away from the farm the packages that the farmer wants to send. Don't compel the farmer to hitch up and drive five or ten miles to do some little errand that could be done by the mail-carrier, PASSING THE FARMER'S DOOR AND PAID BY HIM.

"Give the farmer GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES. Let him talk to his neighbors at the lowest rates.

"Let him receive at nominal rates telegrams from his customers, ordering what they require, and let the parcels post of the Government deliver the small orders daily. The rural mail-carrier would also be the rural carrier of telegrams. The cheap telephone, costing at the very outside ten dollars per year for each farmer, would bring him his telegraph messages by telephone from the village if he chose.

"*Give the farmer a government telegraph, telephone, and parcels post that will enable him to make of any one of the eighty millions of Americans his individual customer.*

"Do that, and you will multiply the value of the farm and the prosperity of the farmer by ten, to begin with.

"Give the farmer an honest government savings-bank, and let the rural carrier do the carrying of deposits, if the farmer wishes to have it so.

"Give the farmer a place where he can put his money, and know that he will get it the following year, when he wants it. Free him from the risk of the more or less reliable banking institution that fails sometimes, or when panic comes refuses to pay out cash, even if it has the cash.

"Then reorganize your tariff AS THO YOU THOUGHT THE FARMER REALLY AMOUNTED TO SOMETHING. Realize that the farmer pays the tariff on everything without being benefited by that tariff. Europe fixes the price of the farmer's wheat, corn, and cotton. He competes with the whole world on a free-trade basis.

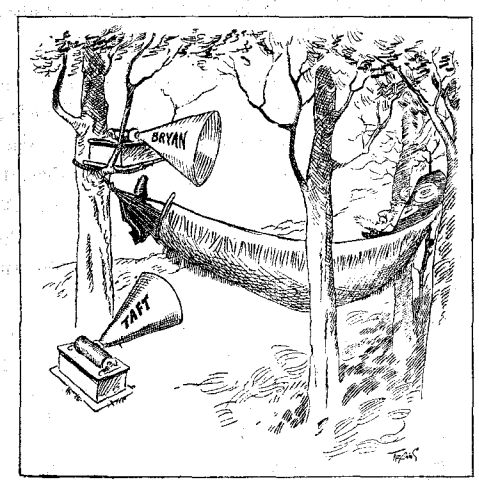
"Watch your trust in agricultural implements, that charges the American farmer twice what it charges his competitor in Russia or in the Argentine. Watch your railroads, that figure up just how much the farmer's pocket will bear, and then charge him as much as he can pay without actually driving him off the farm. . . . . .

"Give the farmer fair access to the modern highways. The highway of the body and of goods is the railroad. The highway of thought is the telephone and telegraph wire. Clear out the modern feudal barons that take toll on all these highways. Let the inventions of to-day become great blessings for ALL of the people, instead of merely great sources of profit for a few of the people, and the farmer will look after the rest of his affairs."

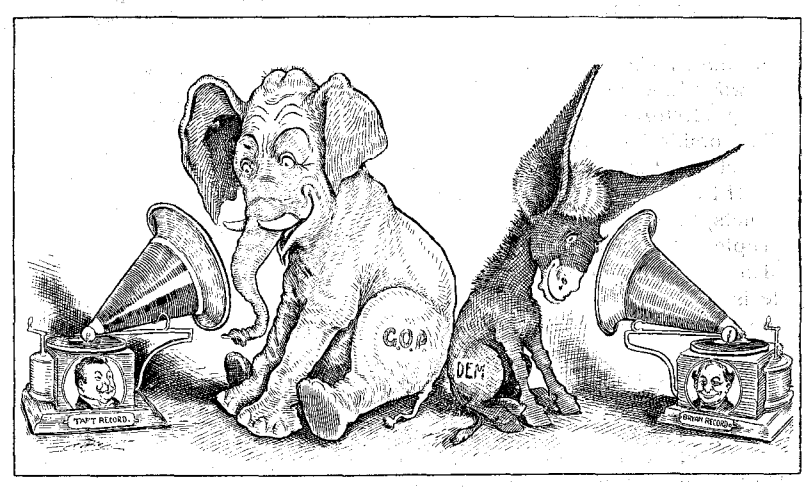
THE AIR-SHIP AS A WAR-MACHINE

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent spectacular demonstrations of the air-ship in Germany, France, and the United States, the American press still remains doubtful of the attainment of any immediate practical results. Altho acknowledging that these experiments mark a real advance in aerial navigation, there is a decided tendency to warn the public against a too sanguine practical application of the "try-outs" to commercial and utilitarian purposes. In fact, most of the editorial writers dismiss this aspect of the situation with a few brief words of Missourian philosophy, passing on to the more serious consideration of the air-ship as a destructive machine for service in war.

As the New York *Globe* puts it, the international interest in sky navigation seems to arise from a "desire to see guns rather than



NOW LET THE CAMPAIGN BEGIN.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.



"THEIR MASTERS' VOICE."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

A "RECORD" YEAR FOR ORATORY.

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National Political Record, States and Territories, 1884–1904

Including All Fluctuations in Pluralities and Details of the Electoral Vote, 1908

STATES	PRESIDENTIAL PLURALITIES (THOUSANDS)						
Geographical Groups	'84	'88	'92	'96	'00	'04	Elect. Vote '08
NEW ENGLAND STATES	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)						
MAINE	20	23	15	46	29	37	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	2	4	36	19	20	4
VERMONT	22	28	22	40	30	31	4
MASSACHUSETTS	24	32	26	173	82	92	16
CONNECTICUT	1	[336]	5	54	29	38	7
RHODE ISLAND	7	4	3	23	14	17	4
THE MIDDLE STATES	→ New England States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						41
	Pluralities THOUSANDS						
NEW YORK	1	13	46	268	144	176	39
PENNSYLVANIA	81	79	64	295	288	506	34
NEW JERSEY	4	7	15	88	57	81	12
MARYLAND	11	6	21	32	14	[51]	8
DELAWARE	4	3	[498]	4	4	4	3
VIRGINIA	6	2	51	19	30	33	12
WEST VIRGINIA	4	[506]	4	11	21	32	7
THE MIDDLE WEST	→ Middle States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						115
	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)						
OHIO	32	20	1	48	69	255	23
INDIANA	7	2	7	18	26	94	15
ILLINOIS	25	22	27	142	95	305	27
MICHIGAN	3	23	20	57	105	228	14
WISCONSIN	15	21	7	103	107	156	13
MINNESOTA	42	38	12	54	78	161	11
NORTH DAKOTA	T26	T9	[181]	6	15	38	4
SOUTH DAKOTA	T2 (A)	T19	8	[183]	15	50	4
IOWA	20	32	23	66	99	159	13
MISSOURI	33	26	41	59	38	25	18
KANSAS	64	80	6	12	23	126	10
NEBRASKA	23	28	4	14	8	87	8
	→ The Middle West . . Electoral Vote, 1908						160

STATES	PRESIDENTIAL PLURALITIES (THOUSANDS)						
Geographical Groups	'84	'88	'92	'96	'00	'04	Elect. Vote '08
SOUTHERN STATES	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)						
NORTH CAROLINA	18	13	33	19	25	42	12
SOUTH CAROLINA	48	52	41	50	44	50	9
GEORGIA	47	60	81	34	47	63	13
FLORIDA	4	13	25	21	21	19	5
ALABAMA	34	61	53	76	42	57	11
MISSISSIPPI	33	55	30	59	46	50	10
KENTUCKY	35	29	40	[281‡]	8	12	13
TENNESSEE	9	20	39	17	24	26	12
ARKANSAS	22	27	41	73	36	18	9
LOUISIANA	16	55	61	55	39	43	9
TEXAS	132	146	139	203	146	106	18
OKLAHOMA	I.T.	I.T.	T4(B)	T1	T5	T2	7
	→ Southern States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						128
PLATEAU STATES	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)						
MONTANA	T199	T5	1	32	12	13	3
IDAHO	T786	T3	2	17	2	29	3
WYOMING	T2	T3	[732]	[583]	4	12	3
COLORADO	9	13	15	135	30	35	5
UTAH	T21 (D)	T9 (C) (D)	T3	51	2	29	3
NEVADA	2	2	4	6	2	3	3
	→ Plateau States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						20
PACIFIC STATES	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)						
WASHINGTON	T148	T10	7	12	13	73	5
OREGON	2	7	[811]	2	13	43	4
CALIFORNIA	13	7	[144]	3‡	40	116	10
	→ Pacific States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						19

SUMMARY OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE, 1908

New England States . . .	41	Southern States	128
Middle States	115	Plateau States	20
The Middle West . . .	160	Pacific States	19

Total Electoral Vote, 483; Necessary to Choice, 242

DEMOCRATIC:
POPULIST:
REPUBLICAN:

→ Figures in Parentheses are Actual Pluralities of Less than 1,000

(A) 1886 (B) 1889 (C) 1890 (D) Mormon I.T.—Indian Territory T.—Territory ‡ Split Vote

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THOMAS CAMPBELL-COPELAND

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cargoes in the blue," thus laconically summing up the phase of the experiments which at present is undoubtedly attracting the most attention. Count Zeppelin's monster air-ship, which navigated four hundred miles in less than twenty-four hours before its destruction, was built for German-army maneuvers. The Wright brothers' flying-machine, which recently made some sensational flights in France, is being developed for the United States Government trials, and our War Department has already bought Captain Baldwin's dirigible balloon, recently tried out under government supervision at Fort Meyer. There is also rumor that Mr. Farman, the French aviator, is to offer his heavier-than-air machine, with which he has recently been giving public exhibitions in America, to the United States War Department.

CAPT. THOMAS S. BALDWIN,
Inventor of the Baldwin dirigible balloon.

The development of the air-ship under military aid and encouragement the Brooklyn *Union* believes augurs the possibility of future wars being decided in the clouds, and *The Scientific American* declares that with a little further development of the air-ship present war tactics "will become as obsolete as moated castles for defensive purposes after the discovery of gunpowder." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* quotes an English authority on military aeronautics, Colonel Copper, who foresees important wartime uses for the dirigible balloon, as follows:

"Large vessels of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 cubic feet capacity, capable of traveling at a speed of forty miles an hour in a calm, and of carrying considerable quantities of high explosives, can set out, and, with a favorable wind, can cover vast distances in a few hours. When they will come, and what their objective will be, can not possibly be known to the enemy, who can not always be looking with guns ready pointed into the air, while they will pass over the country so quickly as to be out of range almost as soon as seen.

"Keeping high up in the daytime and descending at night, they can keep their direction with practical certainty, and hovering close over any desired spot may launch explosives with delay-action fuses, which will enable them to retire to a safe distance before the explosion occurs; or they may even risk destruction to effect some notable exploit.

"Their objectives would not be the enemy's armies, but his dockyards, arsenals, storehouses, railway centers, etc., where the maximum of damage can be caused at a minimum of cost. Possibly they might even attack the enemy's navy if he has one, but possibly the same effect would be produced in a more humane manner by merely destroying the docks, etc. There would appear to be but little difficulty in lodging the explosives with great accuracy if good plans are available to work by, while the expense, even should several air-ships be lost, would be insignificant."

The Portland *Oregonian*, however, is of the opinion that "it is more likely that invention of guns for destroying air-ships will proceed much more rapidly than perfection of ships for aerial navigation." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* raises the question of the availability of a "machine that can be set at naught by a rifle-ball." To quote *The Oregonian* further:

"When a single rifle-ball fired through the gas-bag of a balloon will start a tear that will destroy the balloon in a very few moments, it seems almost certain that the army attacked is practically safe from explosives designed to be dropt from overhead.

"Much the same difficulty will be experienced by those who undertake to operate aeroplanes, whose expansive wings will furnish a good target for rapid-fire guns from below. An air-ship of any sort, to be of practical use, must be able to carry about one thousand pounds of explosives. Either a balloon or an aeroplane that could carry this weight would be a large affair, and could hardly escape the fusillade of leaden bullets that would be fired at it from guns specially designed to guard against attacks from that direction.

"Accuracy of aim is one of the well-known attainments of the modern gunner. A little practise will make him as certain to hit a target above him as to hit one on the level. It must be remembered, however, that experiments in aerial navigation have but just begun, and that there is scarcely any limit to Yankee ingenuity. Perhaps some way will be found to escape the bullets of an enemy."

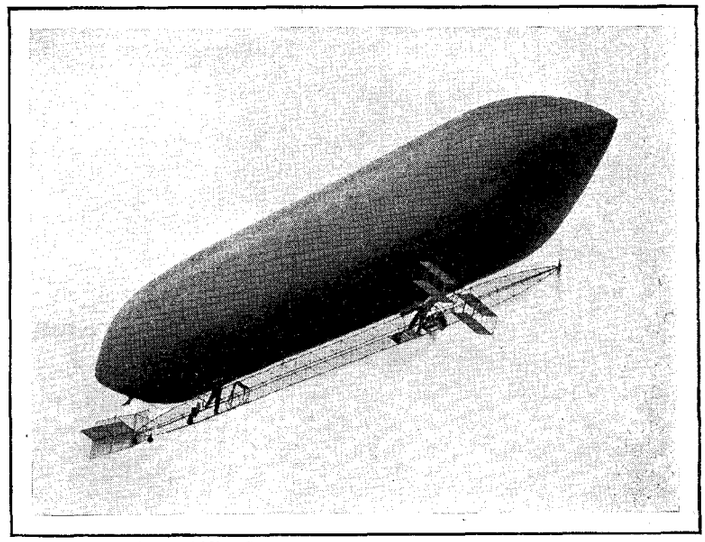
The New York *Tribune* quotes a recent discussion between Thomas A. Edison and Henry Farman on the future of the air-ship. Said Mr. Edison:

"I don't think inventors have been on the right track. The great difficulty, of course, is the tremendous power required in the engine, which at the same time must be so very light. There are lots of men working night and day on that problem, and some one will do the trick. Liable to run across the solution any day now."

Mr. Edison is indirectly quoted further thus:

"He told Mr. Farman he had made experiments fifteen years ago in connection with flying-machines, but had been compelled to give his attention to other things that had since engrossed him.

"Speaking of the criticism so often made of the aeroplane, that when the engines stopt it was in danger of falling to the ground, Mr. Edison made a rough sketch showing a slight modification of an old device of his, in which a parachute which



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THE BALDWIN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON,
Which is being tested for use in the United States Army Signal Corps.

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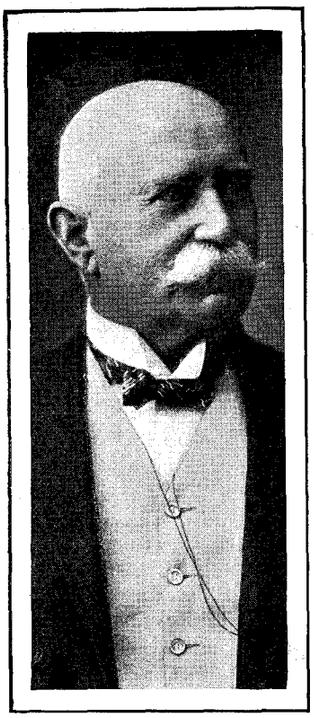
remained closed during the operation of the motor would instantly open should the motor stop. This was accomplished through utilization of centrifugal force."



A NEW PORTRAIT OF COUNT ZEPPELIN.

When asked about the future of the dirigible balloon he said:

"It has no future, speaking commercially. It has no great future any way you take it. It may be utilized in some measure in war, but the heavier-than-air machine that can go straight against the wind—ah, that is the thing that must come. . . . . .

"I'll tell you what I think about this sky-sailing business. As I have said, it's sure to come. They haven't got it yet, but they will. But when the question is solved you will find that the machine that goes straight up in the air—screws itself vertically into the air—has answered the riddle."

"The helicopter?" he was asked. "Right," he answered.

When Postmaster-General Meyer was asked recently if he thought air-ships would ever be used in the postal service, he is said to have answered meditatively: "Yes, they might be, if you didn't care when your mail was delivered—or where."

WHY NEW ZEALAND TOASTS THE FLEET

WHILE certain editorial writers are heartily applauding the remarkable demonstrations of international affection manifested in the reception of the American battle-ship fleet by the New-Zealanders, others are pausing to ferret out a motive of deeper significance behind the general spirit of comradery and "blood-is-thicker-than-water" sentiment. The New York *Herald* attaches "considerable political importance" to the welcome by the British colonists, and the New York *Sun* believes that the underlying motive of the New-Zealanders "is a sense of self-preservation which recognizes in the United States an ally and protector in the possible contingency of a struggle between the white race and the yellow race for the mastery of the Pacific." The Springfield *Republican*, emphasizing the same phase of the situation, says:

"Facing the teeming Orient almost at arm's length, a mere handful of white men confronting uncounted millions of Asiatics, the Australasians experience a feeling of isolation which makes them crave any evidence whatever of outside support. It is this feeling hitherto that has formed the strongest link between the South-Sea commonwealths and the British Empire. Having seized upon a vast territory which they have scarcely begun to populate and which the Asiatics from China, Japan, and India could quickly overrun with their surplus inhabitants if the doors were not shut against them, the white inhabitants of British Oceanica have witnessed the development of America's Oriental immigration question with a lively sense that this great issue of the future racial mastery of the Pacific would necessarily make America and Australasia the closest friends. Common interests, especially if they are also vital interests, furnish the strongest ties between States, and that the Oriental coolie question brings America and the South-Sea commonwealths into substantial unity in the politics of the Pacific is undoubtedly the conviction of every white man in New Zealand and Australia to-day."

The Republican pauses, however, to warn the Australasians that they may "easily overdo their welcome to the American fleet," thus bringing about regrettable diplomatic misunderstandings. And the New Orleans *Picayune*, arguing to the same purpose, remarks:

"While the warmth of the reception in Australia is very gratifying to the American people and to the authorities at Washington, there is some fear that a political significance may be given to the visit, which is not desired. There exists a strong anti-Japanese feeling in Australia owing to the efforts to colonize many Japanese coolies in the commonwealth. The feeling is very much the same as has existed on our own Pacific coast. There is some fear that the warmth of the reception accorded the fleet will be coupled with a fancied hostile purpose toward Japan in the presence of so large a fleet in the Pacific. Whatever may have been the original motive for sending the fleet on a world tour, it is perfectly certain that its present purpose is in no way hostile to Japan or designed to be a menace to that country. In fact, after leaving Australia the next foreign country to be visited will be Japan itself, which makes it peculiarly desirable that nothing should occur during the fleet's stay in Australia which might be calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the Japanese."

FIVE CENTS OR THREE IN CLEVELAND?

NOTWITHSTANDING the attitude with which certain newspapers are hailing the resumption of five-cent fares in Cleveland, as a complete failure for municipal ownership of street railways, Mayor Johnson explains that this is only a temporary arrangement until better facilities for collecting fares can be provided. The five-cent rate applies only to cash fares, tickets still being obtainable at three cents, and Mayor Johnson says that the cash fare will go back to the lower level when the pay-as-you-enter cars are put on. The restoration of the five-cent cash rate, however, gives his critics a chance to rail at him anew, and gives a chance, also, for a general survey of this interesting experiment. It will be remembered that Tom L. Johnson, the present Mayor of Cleveland, was elected to office on a reform platform with the specific understanding that he was to secure municipal ownership of the street railways, and was to reduce the fare to three cents, with a free-transfer privilege. It has been reported that the accounts have shown a decided deficit since the acquisition of the property by the city, and this has been in part verified by this

VINDICATION OF DARIUS GREEN.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

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recent action of the Mayor and Council in reestablishing the five-cent cash fare, continuing, however, to sell five tickets for fifteen cents. It is this action of the Council which has resulted in the cries of failure from all sides. The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, which declares that "the impracticability of Mayor Johnson's plan was apparent from the first," comments upon the situation thus:

"There was no apparent flaw in the mechanism inasmuch as the Mayor was enabled to give full swing to his ideas, and his experience as a street-railway man qualified him to provide an efficient organization. This took the shape of a holding company pledged to make a fixt return to the stockholders of the old companies, the surplus profits reverting to the city treasury. But there have been no surplus profits. Neither have the earnings justified the payment to stockholders of the promised dividends. Attractive as the Johnson scheme looked on paper, it would not work out in practise for the simple reason that the public refused to accommodate itself to the new arrangements. Nor is it any wonder that the public was dissatisfied.

"The three-cent fare proved to be a good deal of a humbug. It was limited to a zone of small extent in the downtown district, outside which there was introduced a complicated and inconvenient system of transfers, entailing in actual fact a heavier average charge upon passengers than was imposed under the former order of things. Not only was this a disappointment to the people, who had been expecting a general abatement of charges, but it bred the impression that a deception had been practised and that the street-railway-reform movement was merely a cover for new abuses."

The Toledo *Blade* likewise draws a dark picture of the condition of affairs since municipal ownership was established. We read:

"The operation of the street-railway lines under the three-cent-fare régime has shown great monthly deficits. The number of cars in operation has been reduced 21 per cent., people have been herded and jammed to the limit of the car's capacity, wages of the motormen and conductors have been reduced, paving and other expenses formerly borne by the corporation have been saddled onto the city, excess fares running as high as nine cents have been put into effect to the suburbs, the service has been reduced to such a state that the city is in rabid protest, and yet with it all the lines are unable to make expenses."

The Cleveland *Leader* takes the opportunity to urge again its oft-repeated assertion that Mayor Johnson's traction reforms are not sincere, and it declares that "time has vindicated and sustained that argument." To quote further:

"In the halcyon days of the last municipal campaign Tom L. Johnson loved the workingman. He said so himself. At political gatherings in which the workingman vote predominated his gravest objection to the seven-tickets-for-a-quarter franchise was its five-cent cash-fare feature. It alarmed him. It shocked him. It grieved him.

"It was a rich man's scheme, he opined. Over and again he declared that the workingman would be cheated because, unless he bought tickets, he would have to pay a five-cent fare. Frequently, he said, people of slender means would hesitate to buy tickets—they would prefer to spend only enough money for one ride. And as the workingman's friend he would fight to the last ditch against such an iniquitous franchise.

"But that was in the days when votes were precious. There's a difference now. According to the estimate of that distinguished estimator, Mr. Du Pont, there's a $25,000,000 franchise difference now. So the workingman's friend, having recovered from his alarm, his shock, and his grief over the iniquitous seven-ticket franchise, is going to charge five-cent cash fare.

"It pays to be the workingman's friend. And the workingman does the paying."

Mayor Johnson, who looks upon the present five-cent rate as merely temporary, explains his position as follows:

"I should have foreseen this particular difficulty attending the operation of a street-railroad at three-cent fare, and I assume whatever blame there is for not having foreseen it. I did anticipate most of the other difficulties that have arisen.

"I knew that the hardest time would be the first few months, if not the first year, and that the period of reconstruction and reorganization would require both earnest and faithful effort on the part of the management and patience at the hands of the people. . . . . .

"The particular difficulty here dealt with will disappear with the general introduction of pay-enter cars, but it has not been possible to get them more quickly than is now being done.

"It has been apparent to us and to the general public that we were losing from 10 to 20 per cent. of the fares, a loss which amounts to from $1,000 to $1,500 a day, and if saved this sum would have shown a surplus in the operation of the road.

"While we are making a cash fare of five cents, we do not feel that any large number of passengers will pay the extra two cents, and it is not done for the added revenue from that source, but for the added revenue which will come from the conductors being able more efficiently to collect fares. The additional charge of two cents is put on to induce passengers to provide themselves with tickets, but no passengers need pay, with or without transfers, more than three cents.

"We have promised the people better service at the lower rate of fare. Our first duty, however, is to prevent a deficit that would lose the people the railroad, and after that our duty is to improve the service, to the extent of using the entire surplus if necessary."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IF a flying-machine really has to go anywhere it takes the railroad or a steamboat.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IF all the campaign lies are to be spiked, the nail industry should be looking up.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IT is going to be a whirlwind campaign, but so far we've had more wind than whirl.—*Houston Chronicle.*

THE phrase "Free Turkey" will sound pretty good along about next Thanksgiving time.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE President might appoint a committee of cadets to run the Military Academy at West Point.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WE can never be fully convinced that Governor Hughes is a good man until New York repudiates him.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE Turkish populace cheered the Sultan as he drove through the streets of Constantinople. The people evidently thought he was going away.—*Houston Post.*

A CHICAGO-UNIVERSITY professor has declared that the miracles are "not so." Thus a long-mooted question has finally been settled.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

"WHO is going to Africa with Mr. Roosevelt?" inquires a contemporary. No telling; maybe Mr. Taft will. You can't tell what may happen.—*Washington Herald.*

POLITICIANS would not mind renominating Governor Hughes if they thought the people could be depended on to defeat him, but there is the rub.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"CAN You Tell the Whole Truth?" is a new article by Prof. Hugo Muensterberg. Why, Professor, this is campaign year.—*Columbia State.*

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, JR., will stand for Parliament, according to a London paper. But will Parliament reciprocate?—*Cleveland Leader.*

THAT Reform Cabinet over in Turkey has resigned, and a sly wink passes between the Czar of Russia and the Shah of Persia.—*Newark News.*

THE fact that the inner sides of an automobile are thickly padded should not be allowed to influence our opinion of the occupants.—*Detroit News.*

CUBA has had an election, but it was so peaceful and orderly that the islanders can not believe that there was any independence in it.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE Supreme Court of Peru has released the political prisoners of that country. Must be going to have an election down there.—*Indianapolis News.*

COLONEL BRYAN is worried over finances. If he can only consolidate the votes of those who feel with him on this issue, Bill Taft may as well prepare to practise law.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE Buffalo *Times* contends that William Nelson Cromwell "has Taft under his thumb." While we are not naturally curious, we would certainly like to see a photograph of that thumb.—*Washington Post.*

THE erroneous report, "the Chinese Emperor is dead," doubtless arose from a careless elision of "a" before the word "dead" and "one" just after it in translating a Chinese report.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

CAPT. THOMAS S. BALDWIN, of New York, says aeronauts often make the mistake of leaving the mouth of the gas-bag open. We have noticed that many politicians make this same mistake.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER ON THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR

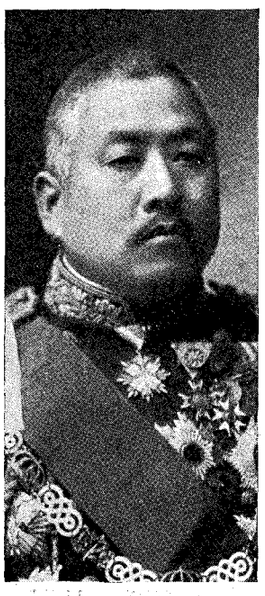
RUSSIA will leave no stone unturned to alienate the sympathy of the American people by impairing their confidence in the integrity of Japan. Such is the assertion made by Japan's present Prime Minister to a well-informed and responsible resident in Tokyo. As the new Ministry is considered jingoistic in disposition, the words of its leader are especially important to this country. It is true that the Count Katsura, now that he has resumed his old post as the head of the Government, does not say what he thinks with his former freedom. Nevertheless, as one well-informed correspondent of the Paris *Temps* observes, the Japanese Emperor's newly reorganized Ministry intends to do what it can to remove from the American mind certain ideas put into it by Russian intriguers. Count Katsura is represented as much perturbed by the success of the effort to awaken American doubt of the integrity of Japan. He foresaw "what has come to pass" as long ago as 1904. He said then that the awakening of real doubt as to the integrity of Japan, should it occur, would bring about the very deadlock he now perceives. It is no doubt true that Japan is arming in the sense that she maintains her Navy at the highest point of efficiency. She trains her Army as no other army in the world is trained. The explanation for all this offered to the Americans is that Japan wants mastery of the Pacific. The truth, once more, is to be found in the language of Count Katsura: "The position of Japan is closely analogous to that of ancient Greece in her contest with Persia. It was a contest for the security of Greece and the permanent peace of Europe. Japan is Greece. Russia is Persia."

There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the views here put into the mind of Japan's Prime Minister, adds the *Temps*. They may be semi-officially repudiated. They will not be repudiated by the Count himself. He used the language attributed to him. But in speaking of Russian intriguers the Count did not have reference to persons officially connected with the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg. They are all loyal. It is the old Muscovite party in Russia which is striving to break up the new policy of peace in the Far East. There can be only a truce there, say the old Muscovites. Upon all of which the somewhat bellicose *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"Out in California they have an idea that war between the United States and Japan will come in the near future. Perhaps they are right. But if the Navy of Uncle Sam is the strongest, we think there will be no war. Peace in the Pacific ocean can be maintained by the United States upon the simple basis of an exhibition of its strength. It is well to note, in passing, the delight of all our friends abroad at what they call the isolation of Germany everywhere—even in the Far East. Do they think it wise to exalt an Asiatic Power while doing what they can to humble a European one? Time will show us that while Japan can talk peace she can prepare for war. Let the Americans take warning from the fate of Russia."

COUNT KATSURA,
Premier and Minister of Finance in the new Japanese Cabinet. He thinks Russia is trying to stir up ill-feeling between Japan and America.

GEN. VISCOUNT TERAUCHI,
Who remains as Minister of War from the former Cabinet. He will also act as Minister of Foreign Affairs until the return of Count Komura.



VICE-ADMIRAL BARON SAITO,
Who remains as Minister of the Navy from the former Cabinet. The retention of Terauchi and Saito indicates that there will be no important change in military and naval policy.

Common report, to quote the words of that well-known British paper published in Shanghai, *The North China Daily News*, associates Count Katsura somewhat intimately with the military school of Japanese politicians. While the London *Times* strives constantly to inculcate the idea that Count Katsura is a man of peace, he is called a jingo by the *Koelnische Zeitung*. The German daily, upon the basis of information secured through a Tokyo correspondent, pronounces the associates of Katsura in his present Ministry a group of mediocrities with bellicose proclivities. The Japanese see Russia building up a strong navy. They argue that Japan must devote a great deal of her revenue to her naval budget in order to maintain the position she has won. Katsura deems the peace of Portsmouth a lasting humiliation. He cherishes a longing for satisfaction. He made plans to increase the Japanese Navy the moment he had been made Prime Minister. Moreover:

"It is held in Tokyo, we believe, that the Japanese Navy should be equal to the fleets of any other two Powers in Far-Eastern waters, excluding England. Upon this point there is probably no difference of opinion among the Japanese themselves. Now if we calculate the total displacement of the Japanese fleet in home waters we get figures in excess of the total tonnage of France and Russia combined.

"However one calculates it, the Japanese fleet seems based upon a standard that contemplates eventualities of a serious kind. Of course, all fleets ought to be based upon just such a calculation. Katsura, however, calculates so liberally that he is allowing his country to take no chances. He scouts the idea of depending upon an ally in naval matters or slackening his country's efforts because he is assured of assistance in case of wanton attack by more than one Power."

In response to insinuations of this sort, that portion of the French press which is inspired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes no very definite retort, a fact interpreted in Germany as indicating that Paris and St. Petersburg are not yet, at any rate, in touch or in sympathy with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Paris *Gaulois*, fiercely opposed to the present French Government,

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denounces the Japanese cabinet as "jingo" and denounces the Paris Ministry for its policy of cordiality with England "when England's ally, the Mikado, may be plotting to plunge all Christian Powers into a war over the Pacific."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUSTRALIA'S TO-DO OVER OUR SHIPS

THE Federal Government of Australia made "a hit," to quote the expression of the Melbourne *Age*, "one of those rare hits applauded by both opponents and supporters and receiving too the unanimous indorsement of the public," when it invited the United States fleet to visit the ports of the island continent. For the sailing of the American "armada," we read, has been watched with deep interest in Australia. "Their reception will be enthusiastic to the pitch that Cousin Jonathan himself loves to reach." For Australia the entrance of a fleet under the Stars and Stripes into the Pacific is an incident of the utmost significance. The act is popularly associated, if the antipodean press accurately reflect sentiments there, with the racial disputes which recently became acute in Western Canada as well as in the Western United States. And "nowhere in the British Empire and perhaps nowhere outside the Southern States of the Union," as the Melbourne *Argus* says, "is the import of the color question more keenly realized than in the Commonwealth."

As a means of promoting his scheme for an Australian navy, Prime Minister Deakin, as the Sydney *Herald* thinks, has long been eager for the coming of these ships. Mr. Deakin is even supposed to cherish some scheme for universal military service as the one means of holding the soil of the island continent from the Asiatic invader. Australian newspapers have shown a tendency to denounce this idea of the Prime Minister's. It has not been possible to extract from him anything very definite on this head, as the Brisbane and Melbourne newspapers complain, altho Mr. Deakin himself thinks he has been very definite on the whole subject. He made a long speech in Sydney recently on the visit of the American battle-ships and alluded to "a scheme of Australian defense against external attack." The Melbourne *Argus* sarcastically inquired if the Prime Minister thought the United States squadron would bombard antipodean cities. Who is to control the Australian fleet when it is built? Thus the Melbourne *Argus* again, which does not quite like the idea of Australian torpedo-boats officered by London. But the London *Times* insists that the British Navy must be one—"there can be no such thing as an Australian navy maneuvering independently of the King's Navy." Not that the London daily is uncompromising on the subject, for it hastens to add:

"Nevertheless, we are free to acknowledge that the question in its larger aspects and implications is not perhaps one to be finally decided on grounds of pure reason or of abstract strategic principle. Australian sentiment on the subject is not to be entirely overlooked, still less is it to be 'peremptorily dismissed' or ignored. There is a wide-spread feeling in Australia that Australians are entitled to take a real and active share in the measures required for their own defense whether by land or by sea. It is a laudable feeling in itself and one which should receive nothing but encouragement from the motherland. On the other hand the broad principle that the naval defense of the Empire must before all things be subject to undivided strategic control, and to so much of centralized administration as is necessary to the integrity and efficient working of that control, seems to us to be indefeasible. The real problem of Australian defense is thus to reconcile these two more or less divergent principles, to approach the whole subject from both sides in a broad and sympathetic spirit, to yield everything to Australian sentiment and aspiration which can be conceded without weakening the essential panoply of imperial defense, and to eschew all bickerings and misunderstandings, in the common pursuit of a great imperial ideal. Such a solution belongs perhaps rather to the future than to the present."

Nothing could be more annoying to the Sydney *Bulletin* than the efforts of an Australian element, described by itself as "convict-grown aristocracy," to render the coming of the American fleet "a flunky sport and nothing else." The officers, it seems, are to be taken in tow by "people calling themselves society." Mr. Deakin is accused in this organ of "truckling somewhat" in the matter. He is warned that the labor element will countenance no procedure alien to the spirit of Australian democracy in anything relating to a public welcome of a foreign fleet. If, therefore, Mr. Deakin wishes the visit of the American battle-ships to promote his naval-defense scheme, "let him frown down the flunkies."

HOLLAND'S QUARREL WITH CASTRO

QUITE too hasty to suit the Amsterdam *Algemeen Handelsblad* is the general assumption, even in some European dailies, that Holland's acute difficulty with Venezuela is of a variety made familiar to the world by President Castro's negotiations with Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Norway. The fact seems to be, and our Dutch contemporary makes much of it, that Venezuela and Holland have between them a difference that dates back over half a century. The feud has its origin in the facilities afforded by Curaçao as a place of refuge for unsuccessful revolutionists from Venezuela. The Dutch Governors of the island have always been reluctant to surrender visitors from Caracas to Presidents of Venezuela. Gen. Guzman Blanco retired in his defeat to the island, but was handed back by The Hague Ministry of the day over the head of the island Governor. In due time the General himself became President of Venezuela and he told the Dutch that revolutionists from his country in Curaçao ought to be dealt with after the precedent set in his own case. President Castro holds that General Blanco's contention was sound, and he is setting it up to-day.

Castro, it further appears from the statements in the Dutch daily, has deeply resented Holland's attitude on the refugee issue. He has been manifesting his displeasure by annoying Dutch skippers who have occasion to run over to the ports of the Republic from Curaçao. He has compelled the reshipment of cargoes from Dutch vessels to Venezuelan bottoms before consignments of anything can be delivered to his countrymen. "Castro accuses us of conniving at contraband trade," says the Amsterdam organ. "The truth is that he is the greatest pirate in the whole Caribbean. Our ships have been seized again and again, not to seek contraband—the pretense of contraband is hollow—but to rob the mails. It would be intolerable to the meanest-spirited nation on the globe." This language is no more than an echo of what the Dutch press is generally declaring. Had the Ministry failed to take active steps to put an end to Castro's practises, its popularity would have been compromised.

In view of the substantial character and antiquity of the Dutch grievance it may be hoped, remarks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), that Washington will be more indulgent to The Hague than it might prove in the case of a more formidable Power undertaking to chastise Venezuela. It says:

"No doubt the Washington Government, sounded by The Hague regarding the lengths to which it is permissible to proceed, will be unwilling to commit itself definitely in advance of the event. There can be no doubt that Holland will be allowed to do what it can with Castro—probably not much. Washington may fear that the action of Holland may serve as a precedent to some other Power desirous of coming to grips with Venezuela. Washington would view the presence of a formidable squadron in the Caribbean dispatched from Europe with apprehension. Holland's little cruiser can inspire no uneasiness. Yet it must be remembered that the United States dare not allow any South-American coast to become the theater of such naval operations as have made China and Africa domains for spheres of influence. The present crisis is likely to be solved pacifically in the end, but it is possible that

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unforeseen complications will make it more serious than it now looks."

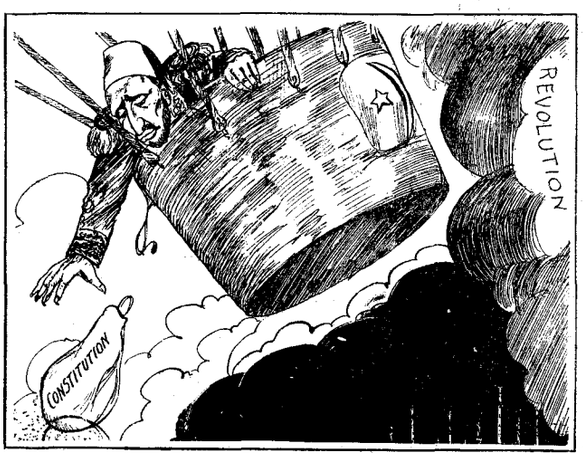
Castro is not likely to bother himself very much about the presence of a cruiser in one of his harbors, the London *Post* thinks. He has the interior "to make hay in." The gravity of the situation will appear only in the event of a landing of troops. There is but one Power that can hope to deal effectively with Castro, adds the London organ—the United States. It urges President Roosevelt to send ships and men to police Venezuelan waters. "Castro," says the Paris *Temps*, "is not likely to fear Holland any more than he fears Great Britain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE SULTAN SHAMMING?

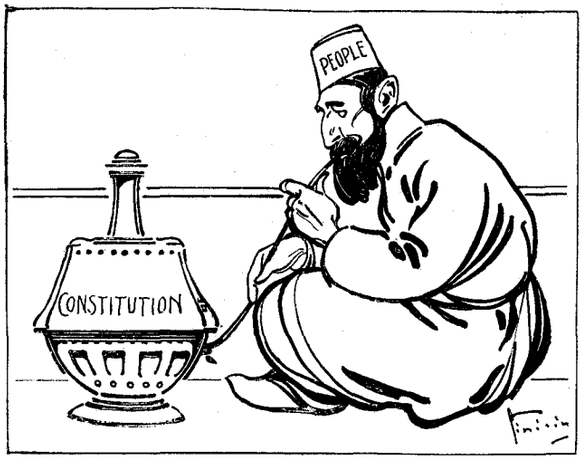
THERE is not an impartial newspaper in Western Europe which professes confidence in the Sultan's good faith now that he has emerged in the unfamiliar character of a constitutional monarch. It would, in fact, be scarcely overstating the case to affirm that with practical unanimity those European newspapers which have the best facilities for judging, pronounce the Turkish Constitution, or, to be more accurate, the revived Constitution suppressed by this very Sultan a generation and more ago, the merest theatrical property in a Yildiz-Kiosk pantomime. The Young Turks understand all this well enough, the London *Spectator* surmises, but the country has tactily agreed to give Abdul Hamid another trial. It is noticed in Europe that official German organs are commenting upon the new state of things in Constantinople with such sudden reserve—they were originally outspoken—as to imply extreme disgust in official Berlin circles at the turn affairs have taken. The triumph of the Young Turk, as the Paris *Figaro* believes, is a humiliation to William II., made more pointed by the fact that Ferid Pasha, who was Grand Vizier when the crash came, and fell with the old order, had just received a coveted decoration from the German Emperor. Abdul Hamid, it seems clear to all commentators abroad, will tolerate the new constitutional system until the first opportunity he finds to destroy it with impunity. The considerations which may halt him are thus dwelt upon by the London *Standard*:

"With the Sultan it lies to determine whether the scheme shall be a pretentious and brief simulacrum or the germ of a living institution. That his original purpose may have been to set up a parliament merely that he might tide over a sharp military crisis is at least conceivable. He affects no love for popular government, but can face existing facts. Of the present situation, the most obvious feature is that the military despotism has collapsed. The Army, on which he relied, has gone over to the people. Yet both may be recaptured if he will treat them fairly, and might serve as trustworthy supports of the throne. As to reforming the bureaucracy, through which his will has hitherto been asserted, that, he knows, would be an idle dream.

"If he stands by his pashas and palace favorites he will eventually—suddenly perhaps—share their fate. Abdul Hamid is no sentimentalist, with a love for lost causes. His one fixt resolve is to die Sultan, and die in his bed. Both ambitions are within his reach if he will but lend frank assistance to the new Constitution. It may bring him into disfavor with friends at Berlin. But he is not blind to the ulterior purpose of their smiles and patronage. Should he cordially and without reserve throw himself into the new movement, and prove his willingness to accept an altered situation, he could, beyond question, render himself secure on the throne and, perhaps, dictate the succession. For the leaders of the Young Turks, and the experienced statesmen, such as Said



THE SULTAN—"This has to go over or I have to go under."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



THE PEOPLE—"The label is different, but I guess it will be the same old tobacco."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

MAKING IT CLEAR.
"Just what is a parliament?"
"The people's representatives in the game of graft."
—*Floh* (Vienna).

DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

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Pasha and Kiamil Pasha, who have agreed to cooperate with them, would serve no useful object either by deposing Abdul Hamid or introducing a Sultan whose future action must be, more or less, a matter of speculation. On grounds of ordinary prudence they would prefer to work with the present sovereign, since he, more quickly than another, can legitimize the situation. None more efficiently could deal with recalcitrant pashas, more thoroughly make a clearance of corrupt officials and useless administrators.

"If he chooses, we believe, he might wreck the new system, but in the ruin that would follow he might himself be involved."

The prevailing suspicions of the good faith of the Sultan have not been quieted by the recent utterances of his nephew, Prince Sabah-ed-din, who is quoted in the Paris *Gaulois* as saying that neither he nor his Young-Turk following has the slightest faith in Abdul Hamid's professions and pledges. The only solution of the problem confronting the leaders of the Young Turks is the deposition of the present Sultan. The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople is also quoted as saying that the new constitutional system in Turkey is but a sham. The Paris *Petite République* points out that Abdul Hamid has not changed his working staff in the palace and that the destinies of the Constitution are in the hands of the very court camarilla which has made Constantinople a paradise of spies. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) is attracting attention to itself by insisting that the revolution in the Sultan's capital may bring disaster upon the Christians throughout Turkey.

"It seems clear," to quote the Rome *Tribuna*, "that the world has witnessed only the beginning of the Turkish tempest. The strongest winds have yet to blow."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CZAR AS SUPERMAN

NARROW as would appear to have been the most recent of the many escapes of Nicholas II. from assassination, it is quite certain to the St.-Petersburg correspondent of the Paris *Matin* that his Majesty "never flinched, never felt panic, never lost that serene composure which covers him like a mantle." The details, we are told, might have appalled the bravest—there were bombs in the kitchen, conspirators among the valets, assassins on guard, and the usual elements of peril in this latest of the foiled cabals. Yet not once, if the world is to believe those correspondents of Western European dailies who, in St. Petersburg, make it their business to get information at first hand, did the Czar indicate to those about him that he was "upset." The fact is, notes the *Matin*, in the course of some comment upon these circumstances, that Nicholas II., popularly rated a weakling, a vacillator, and an incompetent, is one of the strongest characters of modern times. "The element of bluff is totally lacking in his make-up." He has been accused of love-affairs with one woman and another when as a matter of fact he is an exemplary husband and father:

"When the history of the reign comes to be compiled a generation or two hence from the letters and diaries of contemporary courtiers, the world will perceive that Nicholas II. belongs to that rare class of proud and yet humble spirits to whom duty is everything and reputation nothing. There is in him oceans of that silent pride to which detraction is nothing, nothing. To his subtle genius is due the course of one of the greatest revolutions in history. Reaction, whatever the world may think, has triumphed in Russia, and Nicholas II. personifies that triumph. Unadvised, unaided, untroubled, he has lived through the catastrophes of his reign, he has overcome the rebels, he has won his way to power as great as that of the Bourbons in their best days.

"What is his secret? The Czar's most powerful weapon is his charming surrender of the shadow while he grips the substance with a giant's hand. He has given up nothing. He has seemed to surrender everything. His most dangerous weapon is his look of simplicity, his air of extreme dependence upon the men about him. He is supposed to be under the influence of the women about him only by those who have read about the man, not by those who have studied his character from personal observation. He is courteous, but his is the courtesy of the conqueror in the moment of victory. He knows men, he understands situations, and he grasps opportunities. The strong man in Russia to-day is the Czar. Events have proved it.

"Who would have predicted a few years ago that this slight and pale young man would be able, without the help of great men, to survive the storm? But his reign has not produced in Russia any great man except himself. When all Europe was accusing him of infirmity of purpose he was silently, unobtrusively, pursuing his great aim, never halting, never losing courage. He has won. Nicholas II. is to-day the sole ruler of Russia; the men about him are his creatures. History will deem him the strongest personality of his age, the most astute, the most upright."

It can not be said that this estimate is eccentric or even unconfirmed, for there has ensued in the press of Continental Europe what might almost be termed a reaction from the first idea that Nicholas II. is insignificant personally and destitute of capacity. That somewhat critical daily in all that pertains to Russia, the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*, has found space recently for a eulogy of his Majesty which seems to echo the estimates of the Paris paper. "Nicholas II.," we read, "is intellectually and morally closer to the general notion of superman than any living mortal." The reason is, it seems, that he conquers in the struggle he has to wage all the time and that he realizes himself through the attainment of personal power:

"Personal power; that is his ambition and that is what he gains. Each day cements this authority. Ministers come and go, each firmly determined to bring about what in Western Europe is called the constitutional system. But it may be doubted if Nicholas I. himself held greater personal sway than Nicholas II. The Czar of to-day is indifferent to the world's opinion of him. He sees all whom he desires to see. The popular impression that he lives a life of seclusion from mankind is a mistaken one. Nicholas II. is not the character to permit himself to be cooped up and surrounded by a camarilla. He meets the men whom he finds it useful to himself to meet. He uses men while they subserve his purposes. Then he lets them go. Nor is he ungrateful. No man who has served him well goes unrewarded. He speaks little, but he thinks much. He makes the plans that are carried out—the plans are not made for him. The truth is that Nicholas II. is in no forced sense of the word a genius.

"He has baffled the Douma at every step. He has made it what he meant it to be, a stepping-stone upon which to rise to a higher degree of power. The world has lost all faith in the Russian revolution. It has gained great faith in the Russian Czar."

On the score of personal character, the Czar seems to the Paris *Figaro* to emerge from the turmoils of his reign in somewhat better shape than his detractors. He has kept faith with the men to whom his pledge of constitutional government—as he understands the term—was made. He has purged the bureaucracy through which he exercises his nominally absolute powers. The men whom he has put in high position are not corrupt. "Then there has been no one to present the Czar's side of the case to the world. But the Czar does not want his side of the case given to the world." If it be the highest genius to know when to yield as well as when to refuse, Nicholas, our contemporary thinks, has displayed that. For, relying on brute power and the traditions of a dynastic absolutism, the Czar could have beaten down rebellion with the bayonet. He preferred the quieter way of creating a constitution to be shaped at his pleasure. This was indirection, to be sure, but it was humanity as well. For the full measure of the Czar's capacity we must compare Nicholas II. with Louis XVI. Instead of a flight from Paris we have calm application to duty at Tsarskoe Selo with the bomb-thrower in the cellar. Louis XVI. amused himself with old locks. Nicholas II. spends his leisure with his children. The French King lost his head figuratively long before he lost it literally. The Russian Czar has often been the only quiet, self-contained person in his palace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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TALKING PICTURES

TO produce pictures that not only move but talk, by a union of the phonograph and the moving-picture machine, has long been the aim of inventors; and the advertisements in front of our cheap picture-theaters are a proof that it has, in a measure, been realized. In *La Nature* (Paris, July 18) W. Darville tells us how this has been done and why we have had to wait for its accomplishment so many years. He says:

"No idea would seem more natural than that of operating a phonograph and a cinematograph simultaneously and thus reproducing animated scenes, or speech and action at the same time. . . . Nevertheless, during long years the two devices have pursued along parallel lines their glorious careers as amusers of the public without concluding any practical alliance. This has now come to pass, but only after patient efforts; for despite its apparent simplicity, the problem is complicated and difficult.

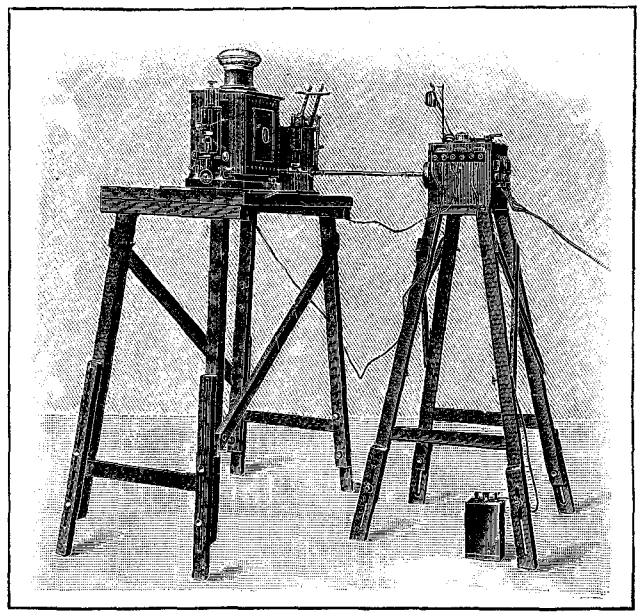
"[One solution is that] devised by Messrs. Gaumont and Decaux in their ingenious chronophone. We have recently examined in the establishment of Pathé Brothers, at Vincennes, an apparatus on a somewhat different principle, depending on the use of a simple and elegant mechanism for insuring synchronism, invented by Captain Conade. . . . . .

"It would appear to be a very easy thing for a company of actors to enact a scene in front of a moving-picture machine, while a phonograph, in synchronism with it, records their words. Doubtless this would be the ideal method, but it is still unrealizable; in order to obtain good results with the phonograph it is necessary to speak or sing exactly opposite the trumpet. The actor can not change his location, and therefore effective action is impossible. . . . . .

"It is necessary to have recourse to an artifice: the artist begins by singing or reciting before the phonograph . . . ; then he enacts his scene before the cinematograph. Exact concordance between words and actions is obtained as follows: the actor, in the first place, practises to fit his gestures precisely to the words; . . . this is a long and delicate task, requiring much attention and finesse. When he has succeeded perfectly, so that words and movements are perfectly in accord, the scene is enacted, the phonograph and the cinematograph being coupled by a Cardan transmission that makes their movements exactly synchronous. The phonograph then sings or talks while the actor acts, the cinematographic film registering his movements.

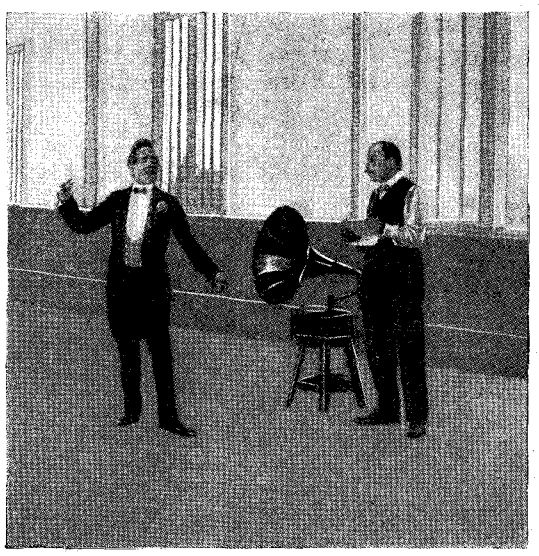
"For public representations the two instruments are operated again in perfect synchronism, taking care that the style of the phonograph starts at a point of the disk corresponding exactly with the first moving picture.

"In such a performance, however, the phonograph must be near the screen on which the pictures are thrown, while the cinematograph must be at some distance away. Their synchronism can not be assured by any mechanical device, and recourse must thus be had to electrical transmission, which is where Captain Conade's invention comes in."



PHONOGRAPH AND CINEMATOGRAPH CONNECTED BY A CARDAN JOINT.

The trouble is, the writer goes on to tell us, that the phonograph must be so arranged as to control the picture-machine, altho the latter requires much the greater power to run it. Conade utilizes the so-called synchronous electric motors, now common in industrial practise, which run at precisely the same speed as the generators with which they are connected, and he has skilfully overcome some of the difficulties of their use in this way. In



ACTORS SILENTLY ENACTING THEIR PARTS BEFORE THE PICTURE-MACHINES IN TIME WITH THE PHONOGRAPHS, WHICH REPEAT THE WORDS.

SUPPLYING THE GESTURES.

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Conade's apparatus the phonographic disk itself generates by its rotation the electric current that actuates the picture-machine. The rotation produces a direct current, which is changed into a triphase alternating current by a transmitter of special design which the writer regards as the original and essential feature of the system. The character of the resulting current makes it possible to use a very small motor of high power. A differential gear, interposed between the two instruments, gives the operator power to restore their synchronism in case of its accidental interruption. The writer concludes as follows:

"Owing to these various arrangements, the perfect correspondence of word and action is realized by entirely mechanical means.

"The phonograph is placed near the projected picture; the cinematograph, which is at the operator's station, is connected with the synchronous motor, which is itself electrically joined with the phonograph.

"A microphone, situated in the horn of the phonograph, enables the operator to follow with precision the songs or recitations of the apparatus and thus to assure himself that they correspond with the pictures.

"Thanks to all these precautions, a perfect illusion of reality is produced. Unfortunately, however, the performances must be very short, being limited by the capacity of the phonograph records, which does not exceed three minutes.

"The phonocinematograph is thus, for the present, limited to topical songs or to very short dramatic scenes; it can not yet play the part of a people's theater, which seems to be its manifest destiny. Doubtless, however, the future has in store for this fine apparatus numerous improvements and a great career."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLICE PORTRAITS OF LEMOINE.

The Paris police are sending these pictures all over the world in an effort to track the man who proposed to start a gem-factory.

A DISCREDITED DIAMOND-MAKER

THE full story of how Henri Lemoine recently promised to produce large diamonds by chemical process, and how completely he failed to do so, is now told in *Nature* (London, June 25). The matter attained wide prominence in the daily press, as will be remembered, on account of the prosecution of Lemoine in the French courts for failure to carry out his agreements. He had, in fact, asserted his ability to produce diamonds of very large size at a price which would compete readily with the natural product. Says the writer in *Nature:*

"After obtaining large sums of money to build a factory, and apparently carrying out experiments in which small diamonds were supposed to be obtained, M. Lemoine entirely failed to produce large ones. When diamonds said to have been produced in the crucibles were critically examined, experts were able, not only to assure the magistrate that these diamonds were not artificial, but were also able in several cases to identify them as stones which had been bought from known sources. The whole case hinged upon a certain envelop which was originally lodged in an English bank, and in which it was stated a formula was contained by means of which diamonds could be produced artificially. On Tuesday, June 16, this envelop was to be opened before the magistrate, but in the mean time the modern alchemist had vanished. When the letter was opened, according to *The Times* of June 18, the following particulars were found:

"'I, the undersigned Henri Lemoine, declare that to make artificial diamonds, it is sufficient to employ the following process: (1) Take a furnace; (2) take some powdered sugar carbon; (3) place the carbon in a crucible; (4) place the crucible in the furnace and raise the temperature to from 1,700° C. to 1,800° C. in order to obtain crystallization; (5) when this high temperature has been obtained apply pressure to the cover of the crucible. The diamonds will then be made, and it remains only to take them out.'

"From this it will be noticed that the formula contains absolutely nothing new; sugar carbon, being the purest form of amorphous carbon, has always been the starting-product when any successful attempts to prepare diamonds have been made. Consequently those daily papers which ridiculed the process because of the fact that sugar carbon was one of the ingredients showed want of knowledge of the subject. However, now that the whole formula is made public, it is, to say the least of it, absurd.

"It will be noticed that the carbon is to be placed in a crucible and heated to from 1,700° C. to 1,800° C., and then pressure is to be applied to the cover of the crucible. When, in 1896, Moissan succeeded in obtaining diamonds artificially, he did subject sugar carbon, when at a very high temperature, to a very great pressure. It will be remembered that sugar carbon was dissolved in molten iron, and the crucible containing this was heated to a temperature of 3,000° C. to 4,000° C. While at this high temperature the crucible and its contents were plunged into cold water or mercury in order to cause rapid solidification. When carboniferous iron is cooled, it expands in the act of solidifying. By suddenly quenching the iron, a solid layer or crust is obtained outside the molten metal; consequently when the inside layer commences to solidify it expands, and thus, as it is encompassed with a solid crust, enormous pressure is exerted. On dissolving away the iron by means of acids, minute crystals of diamond were produced.

"About the same time Marjorana, by heating a small piece of carbon in an electric arc and then suddenly compressing it by driving a piston down upon it with enormous force, the force being produced by firing a charge of powder in the piston-chamber, also obtained minute diamonds.

"In 1905 Sir Andrew Noble exploded cordite in closed steel cylinders, when it was calculated that a temperature of 5,100° C. was obtained and a pressure of 50 tons per square inch. Sir William Crookes examined some of the carbon deposited, and found it to contain minute diamonds. It would appear, therefore, that M. Lemoine exploited results well known in the scientific world in order to deceive people engaged in the diamond industry."

DANGERS OF ELECTRIC TRACTION

THAT the number of accidents on electric railways seems to be on the increase, while those on the steam railroads of the country show a decided decrease, is noted in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, August 1), which inclines to correlate this fact with the rapidly increasing traffic in the larger cities and the higher speeds and more frequent service on interurban lines. Says the paper just named:

"The Public Service Commission of New York reports 218 persons killed and 1,210 seriously injured by all the traction lines in New York City during the first half of this year. While this is only a very small percentage of the millions of passengers carried by these lines, it is nevertheless an appalling number that must suffer from our advanced methods of conveyance. Urban accidents occur mostly to pedestrians struck by the front of the car and to passengers in getting on or off the car. The former should be protected by more effective fenders and wheel-guards, and it is well that the Public Service Commission has undertaken extensive tests of such appliances. The 'pay-as-you-enter' car is probably the most effective protection to passengers while entering and leaving the car, and its extended use will doubtless decrease these accidents as well as insure the collection of all the fares.

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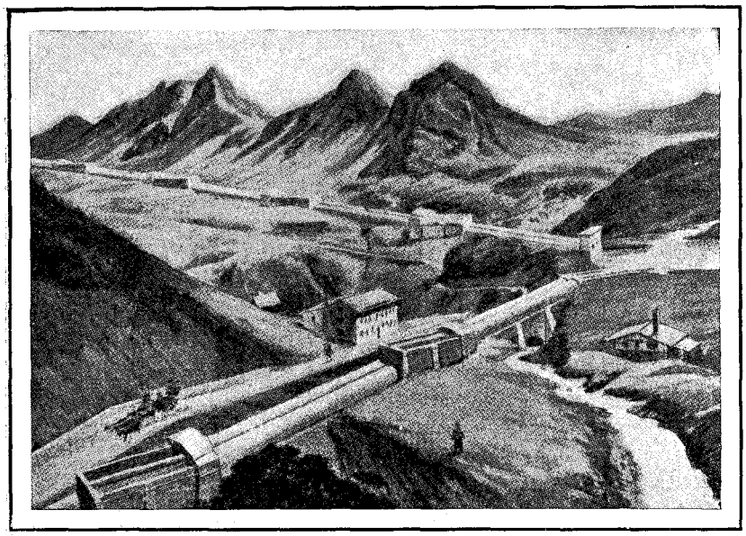
"On interurban electric railways the conditions of steam-railroad practise are being adopted more and more. With them should go the adoption of block-signaling systems and reliable methods of dispatching as well as rigid training of the car crews strictly to observe signals and orders, because the worst accidents on these lines are almost always due to disobedience or carelessness of the operatives, resulting in disastrous collisions and wrecks. Managers of all electric railways can well afford to study the problem with earnestness and to adopt all precautions and appliances that insure safety of travel and thus still further advance the popularity of electric traction. A number of the transcontinental trunk lines are advertising the safety of their roads as an inducement for travel upon them. Why can not electric railways say with equal force that their lines are protected from end to end with automatic devices that guard against the failure of the human machine as far as that is possible?"

TUBULAR CANAL-LOCKS

THE project of a canal from Genoa, Italy, to Basel, Switzerland, to cross both the Alps and the Apennines, has already been mentioned in these columns. Mr. P. Goggia, a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 13), concludes that it is feasible from an engineering point of view, tho financial considerations may prevent its being carried out. The Italian engineer Caminada, who has formed the plan, has, however, been forced to devise an entirely new form of lock, without which, he thinks, such a waterway would be impossible. Possibly his lock may be put into practical use, even if the great canal should never be built. Says Mr. Goggia:

"The construction and operation of ordinary locks, when a navigable canal must pass over considerable heights, is a very difficult and onerous enterprise, which involves the use of great quantities of water. . . . For instance, a canal with differences of altitude of 100 meters [328 feet] requires, at the lowest, the installaton of a system of twenty locks, for the use of a vertical lock for a difference of level of more than 5 meters [16½ feet] still frightens the majority of engineers."

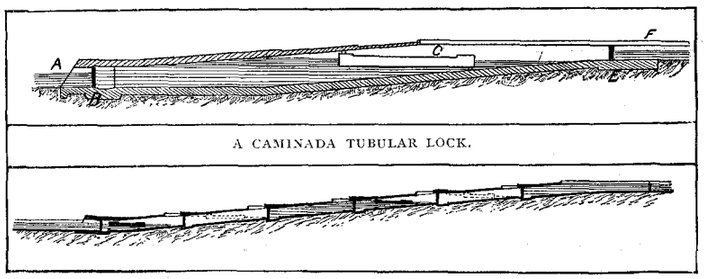
To get around this difficulty, Mr. Caminada has devised what he calls a system of tubular locks, the principle of which the writer proceeds to explain as follows:



IMAGINARY VIEW OF AN ALPINE CANAL WITH DOUBLE SERIES OF TUBULAR LOCKS.

"If we imagine an ordinary lock very greatly inclined, we shall transform it into a tubular lock, which will continue to be operated precisely like a vertical lock.

"The figures give an idea of the system. . . . Let *A* be the lower level of a canal, *F* the upper level, *BE* the tubular lock (whose axis is so greatly inclined as to be almost horizontal) with its two gates *B* and *E*. Rails are laid along the floor and ceiling of the lock. The canal-boat, passing from the lower to the upper level, . . . fits on these rails by means of a system of wheels. When the water-level begins to rise in the lock, the boat, guided by the rails, rises obliquely, following the axis of the lock, and reaches the upper level *F*. The horizontal progression of the boat in the tubular lock is thus obtained, without any means of traction, by the elevating force due to the introduction of the water into the inclined tube. *Vice versa*, the lowering of the water-level causes not only the lowering of the vessel, but its horizontal movement, from *F* to *A*.



A CAMINADA TUBULAR LOCK.

SERIES OF TUBULAR LOCKS, CAMINADA SYSTEM.

"The construction and operation of a series of vertical locks on the side of a mountain 1,000 meters [3,280 feet] high would be a feat almost impossible of realization. . . . A tubular canal, or rather a series of inclined tubular locks, separated by sections of nearly level open canal, . . . would be a project within the industrial and economic powers of Italy.

"To avoid completely the expense of towage in the horizontal sections, the engineer proposes to give these a slight inclination, which will produce a sufficient current to carry the boats along. Besides, as the difference of speed between the boats and the water will be reduced practically to zero, the width of the canals and of the tubular locks may be limited to the minimum necessary for handling the floating trains. It will be necessary to establish two distinct and parallel series of canals and locks for traffic in the two directions."

Is such a project as this chimerical? From a purely technical point of view, it is the author's opinion that it could be carried out. The obstacles would appear to be largely financial. The total cost he estimates at 550,000,000 francs [$110,000,000]. If this amount be forthcoming, the project is not, he thinks, beyond human power. Mr. Goggia reminds us that in 1807 the first Napoleon planned a canal across the Apennines, to include no less than 166 vertical locks and a tunnel about two miles in length. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WORLD'S WATER-POWER—A summary of the available water-powers of the world published in the *Revue Electrique* is thus translated and abstracted in *Machinery* (New York, August):

"In the United States there is 1,500,000 horse-power possible of utilization. Among the European countries, France has an estimated available water-power of 4,500,000 horse-power, of which 800,000 horse-power is utilized. The region of the Alps extending into France brings the figure as high as mentioned. Italy, it is stated, has an equal amount of water-power available, but only 300,000 horse-power is utilized as yet. In that country, falls of 10,000 horse-power are abundant. The estimate for the available water-power in Switzerland is incomplete, but 300,000 horse-power is in use. The available power in Germany is 700,000 horse-power, 100,000 horse-power being utilized. In Norway the estimated power is 900,000 horse-power, and in Sweden 760,000, a large part of which is already developed in both countries. As regards available water-power, Russia heads the list, it being estimated that

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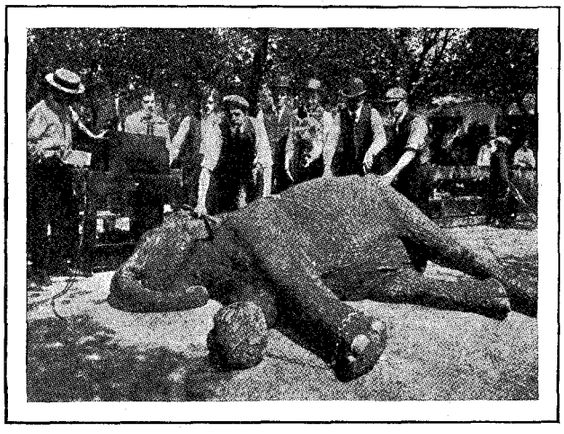
11,000,000 horse-power could be taken out of the Russian rivers, of which only 85,000 horse-power has been developed. Great Britain and Spain come last in the estimate, only 70,000 horse-power being utilized in either country. It is stated that Japan has available water-power of 1,000,000 horse-power, of which only 7 per cent. has as yet been utilized. The estimate for the water-power in the United States is without question considerably below the actual figures. It has been stated, on good authority, that there is already developed or under development in the United States 4,500,000 horse-power from water sources, and the Government's statistical figures indicate that the available water-power in the country is nearly 10,000,000 horse-power. In New England alone there is 1,000,000 horse-power developed, with probably another half-million available."

FINDING A DIAMOND RING IN AN ELEPHANT

THE historic feat of finding a needle in a haystack fades into insignificance beside that of locating a diamond ring that had been swallowed by an elephant; yet this was successfully done in Cincinnati recently, if we are to credit *The Electrician and Mechanic* (Boston, August). Says this paper:

"In an effort to locate a diamond ring valued at $450, which an elephant had swallowed while being fed peanuts, three expert *x*-ray operators and four elephant-trainers worked a whole day recently



MAPPING AN ELEPHANT BY THE *x*-RAYS.

in Cincinnati, photographing by the *x*-ray process the entire interior of the elephant. In making the pictures, the largest *x*-ray machine ever made was used. . . . . .

"To locate the exact spot in which the missing ring was embedded in the elephant, the beast's side was marked off into sections. A diagram was also made with corresponding numbers. A comparison of the numbered *x*-ray plates and the diagram gave a complete map of the elephant's interior.

"No thief or criminal ever objected more strongly to being photographed than did this elephant. First it was necessary to allow the beast to become accustomed to the crackling of the *x*-ray coil, an operation which took nearly one hour. Then when she was finally induced to lie down upon the plate-holder containing the sensitive plate, and the Crookes tube held over the first section, she became frightened at the glare in the tube, and it was half an hour before the elephant became accustomed to the glare. Finally the beast was convinced that the men were not trying to harm her, and she lay comparatively still until several plates were exposed.

"The beast then received a shock from one of the wires leading to the tube, and broke away. The trumpeting was almost deafening and only the quickest movements on the part of the attendants saved the machine from wreckage. It took a liberal portion of hay and about three pounds of sugar before the animal would allow itself to be led back to the scene of operation.

"There were made eighteen plates in all to get a complete diagram of the elephant's interior. The ring was found in the beast's stomach."

A POSSIBLE SKY-SCRAPER

HOW much further may the craze for gigantic towers be carried? Is there any limitation, physical or otherwise, that will ultimately call a halt? The Singer Building, in New York, rises 612 feet above the sidewalk; the lantern of the Metropolitan Life tower is 700 feet above the same level; and recently plans were filed for a tower building to be erected by the Equitable Life Company, at Pine Street and Broadway, to be 909 feet high, or about 200 feet higher than the Singer Building. We are told by *The Scientific American* (New York, July 25) that the height-limit is fixt not so much by the weakness of the structure or by the surface offered to wind-pressure, as by the crushing weight on the foundations. Says the paper named above:

"Under existing conditions, the ultimate limit of height is determined by a certain clause in the present Building Code of the City of New York, which says that the maximum pressure under the footings on a rock bottom, if caisson foundations are used, is not to exceed 15 tons per square foot. That is to say, if the architect and builder and the owner see fit to do so, they may keep piling story upon story until the pressure upon the rock underlying the foundations has reached a maximum of 15 tons to the square foot."

On the authority of O. F. Semsch, who is responsible for the engineering features of the Singer tower, the writer asserts that a structure of 150 stories, 2,000 feet high, could be built upon an area 200 feet square without exceeding the Building-Code limit of foundation pressure. He goes on to say:

"The walls of the building would be 12 inches thick at the top, and 140 inches, or almost 12 feet, thick at the bottom. Assuming two-thirds of the wall surface for windows, these walls would weigh, if built of brick, 203,000 tons; and assuming the dead weight of the floors and other interior construction at 80 pounds per square foot of floor area, the weight of that part of the building would be about 213,500 tons. The 'live' floor load to be transmitted to the foundations, according to the requirements of the Building Code, would be 100,000 tons. Adding these items, we get a total weight of 516,500 tons. This, distributed over the entire area of 40,000 square feet available for footings, would result in a pressure of 13 tons per square foot.

"The allowance for increase of pressure due to wind, and the weight of the footings themselves, would easily bring this figure up to the limit of 15 tons per square foot. This would mean that there would have to be one solid block of concrete covering the entire area of the lot.

"The total wind-load on one side of this building, when exposed to a heavy gale of wind, would be 6,000 tons; and as the center of pressure would be 1,000 feet above the street-level, the overturning moment due to this pressure would be 6,000,000 foot-tons."

It would seem at first sight that a pressure of 6,000 tons applied to this building at a height of 1,000 feet must surely turn it over; but owing to the weight of the huge mass it would require, the writer assures us, over eight times as much pressure before it could be upset. Altho, as just noted, the overturning moment would be 6,000,000 foot-tons, the opposing moment of stability would be no less than 51,650,000 foot-tons, so that the structure, for all its 2,000 feet of height, would be perfectly secure against being blown down. To quote further:

"Mr. Semsch states that if a good rock bottom were so near the surface of the ground that it would be unnecessary to sink a caisson, a steel grillage or other form of spread foundation could be used, in which case the Building Bureau would probably allow of a somewhat greater load per square foot than 15 tons—altho that is not specifically set forth in the Code. If this were allowed, it would be possible to go still higher than 2,000 feet; but it is evident that the thickness of walls in the lower stories and the size of the columns would soon become prohibitive.

"The experience gained in connection with the designing of the Singer Building leads to the belief that a building of this height would require a mezzanine story in every fifteen stories for the

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placing of tanks, distribution of pipes, and service-rooms. Looked at from this point of view, the building would really be equivalent to ten fifteen-story buildings placed on the top of each other. . . . Such a tower, if constructed and equipped like the Singer Building, would cost approximately $60,000,000."

STRANGE ABERRATIONS OF SOUND

IT happens occasionally that sounds are heard whose origin remains unexplained, and the seacoast especially seems to be the favorite place for such acoustic specters. Says the *Vossische Zeitung*, in an article on this subject:

"At twilight, some time ago, at a life-saving station on the English coast, noises were heard that sounded like signal shots from some distance at sea. A boat was launched and sped with all possible energy to the place from which the sounds seemed to have come, but it returned without having heard or seen anything further. Yet the seaman who had been left behind on guard declared solemnly that in the mean time he had heard near shore unmistakable cries for help from drowning persons. The blue-jackets themselves are most inclined to regard the whole matter as supernatural and the voices as spectral. It is possible, however, that such sounds may be audible in remarkable distinctness particularly where there is a high coast, tho they may come from a great distance, especially when persons there are placed accidentally so that behind them rises a wall which receives the sound and throws it back. On some coasts that are often visited by fogs a legend of so-called 'fog shots' has acquired vogue. These are said to have their origin, for some reason not yet fathomed, within the masses of fog. Acoustic phenomena are found of such a strange kind that the investigation of them may be said to be still very far from conclusive. The most inexplicable secret lies perhaps not in the occurrence of sounds, the origin of which may be reached only with great difficulty, but in their disappearance, and in absolute silence when audible noises should be expected. Many a ship has been wrecked because its signals of distress, loud and uninterrupted, have remained inaudible, altho only a very short distance from the coast. But again it happens that in such an instance the very same signals become audible at a far greater distance, where they provoke great excitement. A remarkable example of this was produced by the firing of guns by the English fleet in the roadstead at Spithead on February 1, 1901, as a token of mourning for Queen Victoria. This was not heard at all by many persons who, at a proportionately slight distance, were listening for it, while at places at a far greater distance it was heard plainly. The direction of the wind failed to explain this aberration of the waves of sound. The experiment with explosive signals, made by the English aeronaut Bacon from the car of his balloon, likewise gave most astonishing results. Experiments made with fog-signals also, in open, level country, have brought to light some strange facts. At one time, in their immediate vicinity, they were not even faintly audible; at another time and in the very same area the observer found it distinct and emphatic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER—A new compound or mixture intended as a substitute for leather and various other materials, and equally usable in a fluid, pliable, or hard state, is described by Consul Maxwell Blake, writing from Dunfermline, Scotland, to *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, August 1). He gives credit for his data to recent Scottish newspapers, which state that the new composition is a mixture of seaweed, carpet-dust, goat's hair, Irish moss, and gums, together with some secret chemical ingredient or process. He goes on:

"It is admitted by the discoverer that his composition is not equal in quality to the best materials imitated; but he claims as to leather that it provides an excellent substitute for the manufacture of articles of the cheaper grades of goods. The product has already been made up into boots and shoes, and its durability successfully tested by policemen, postmen, and others whose duty involves a large amount of walking. Two or three thousand feet of belting in machine-shops is also in use at the present time, to which purpose it is said to be especially well adapted, as it is impervious to oils and acids, is non-inflammable, and does not shrink under the varying conditions of the atmosphere.

"In its hard state it is said to be a cheap and practical substitute for vulcanite, and can be purchased for less than one-fourth the price of the latter. Imitations of marble and wood are produced by hydraulic pressure, the seaweed suggesting the veins or grain. In its fluid state it can be applied to a floor, and when allowed to set it forms a perfect surface of linoleum. The seaweed is obtained from Devonshire, and the more expensive varieties, for the manufacture of marbles, from Japan.

"As a factory for the manufacture of this unnamed product is now in the course of construction, it is likely to appear very soon as a marketable commodity."

A PREHISTORIC PICTURE-GALLERY

IN the grotto of Altamira in Spain have been found a number of pictures of animals scratched and hewn into the rock. Enlarging a statement made by a French anthropological magazine about this discovery a recent number of *Umschau* says:

"These pictures are of great interest to science. In 1880 Santuola called attention to drawings which he declared he had found in a cave near Altamira. They were not recognized as prehistoric by scientists, however, till the year 1895, when the discoveries made by Emile Rivière in the grotto of La Mouthe (Dordogne) proved the great age of these pictures of animals scratched into the rock. E. Carteilhac and Abbé H. Breuil, who, about the end of September, 1892, began a study of the drawings in the Spanish grotto, have now published a preliminary report in which they recognize the genuineness of the drawings and declare that these are of the same age as those in the French grotto.

"This preliminary publication contains much that is remarkable. The traces of man are numerous, but before him the cave-bear housed himself in the cleft subterranean passages and halls. At the entrance are found, embedded in greasy, black ashes, all kinds of kitchen refuse, mussel-shells, broken bones, antlers and flints, and crudely hewn tools of stone. But what attract attention especially, however, are the pictures of animals which appear on the walls and roof of a hall seventy-five feet long and nearly nineteen feet broad. Some of these pictures are hewn, some of them painted, black, red, or with various other colors. Near them, on the same surfaces, were other sketches which were perhaps first attempts to devise a hieroglyphic system. These animal shapes, whether drawn singly or in groups, and usually with strong fidelity to nature, belong to an animal world that inhabited almost all Europe at the end of the ice age, but is now almost extinct in the south of our continent, and are easily recognized as those of the aurochs, wild horse, wild boar, stag, bullock and cow, and goat.

"With these, however, were found also a considerable number of peculiar drawings which at first were the cause of various and profound thought among their discoverers. Finally, taking into consideration the vertebræ found by Piette near Mas d'Azil, it was concluded that they represented 'human creatures,' owing to their arms, hands, legs, and ears. As in the drawings in Southern France, these remarkable creatures have not a human, but an animal, head with a strongly projecting snout, and this resemblance is scientifically of the greatest significance. That dancing persons with arms uplifted to implore and with animal masks are meant and represented, as the authors seem to believe, is, in the opinion of Wilser, cited in the *Centralblatt für Anthropologie*, most improbable and also does not explain certain other animal characteristics. As the artists of remote antiquity knew how to picture various animals with perfect fidelity to nature, we must admit that in this instance also they drew from life and that at that time there still lived in Europe such creatures, closely related to the common ancestor of the great ape and man. But what kind of persons were the artists? . . . 'Let us hope that our endeavors may illumine, if only slightly, the deep night that has enveloped these peoples for thousands of years, and that we may not only admire their work and try to comprehend their symbols, but may learn to esteem them and recognize them as our ancestors.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE DEER AS A DOMESTIC ANIMAL

THE economic possibility of raising deer and elk in the United States is discust in Farmers' Bulletin No. 330 of the United States Department of Agriculture (Washington, July 29) by D. E. Lantz, of the United States Biological Survey. Mr. Lantz believes that when the restrictions now imposed by State laws are removed this business may be made an important and highly profitable industry, especially since it will be the means of utilizing much otherwise unproductive land. He writes:

"The raising of venison should be, and is naturally, as legitimate a business as the growing of beef or mutton, and State laws should be so modified as to permit the producer, who has stocked a preserve with deer at private expense, to dispose of his product at any time, under reasonable regulations, either for breeding purposes or for food.

"The growing scarcity of game mammals and birds in the United States and the threatened extinction of some of them over large parts of their present ranges make the preservation of the remnant highly important. Very important also is the increase of this remnant so as to make game once more abundant. It is believed that by means of intelligent game propagation, both by the States and by private enterprise, many of our depleted ranges can be restocked with big game.

"The members of the deer family (*Cervidæ*) rank next to the cattle and sheep family (*Bovidæ*) in general utility, and are the most important of the big game animals of America.

"Wherever obtainable in quantity the flesh of deer of different kinds has always been a staple article of diet, and under present market conditions it is hardly necessary to say that venison is perhaps the most important game, being a favorite with epicures and also having a wide use as a substitute for beef and mutton, which meats it resembles in texture, color, and general characteristics. Its flavor is distinctive, tho it suggests mutton rather than beef. In chemical composition it is very similar to beef, tho, judging from available data, it is not so fat as stall-fed cattle. . . . . .

"Venison, beef, and other common meats are very thoroughly digested, whatever the method of cooking. Venison may be roasted, broiled, pan-broiled, or used for making stews, in much the same way as beef. Venison, particularly steak, to be at its best, should be eaten as soon as possible after it is cooked.

"The general popularity of venison is so great and the demand for it so wide-spread that overproduction is improbable. The other products of the deer—skins and horns—are of considerable importance, and in countries where deer are abundant, and especially where large herds are kept in semidomestication, the commerce in both is very extensive.

"A number of species of the deer family have been proved to be susceptible to domestication. The reindeer, however, is the only one that has been brought fully under the control of man. The fact that the European red deer and the fallow deer have been bred in parks for centuries without domestication does not prove that they are less susceptible to the process than the reindeer. The purposes for which they have been held captive and the environment given them have been markedly different. It must be remembered, also, that few attempts have been made to rear and domesticate deer under intelligent management. The work has been largely a matter of chance experiment. If they had been as long under careful management as cattle, they would now, probably, be equally plastic in the hands of the skilful breeder.

"But raising deer for profit does not necessarily imply their complete domestication. They may be kept in large preserves with surroundings as nearly natural as possible and their domestication entirely ignored. Thus the breeder may reap nearly all the profit that could be expected from a domestic herd, while the animals escape most of the dangers incident to close captivity."

Going on to specify the species to be preferably selected for breeding, the writer notes that those native to America are to be preferred, since they are already acclimated. Similarity between the natural habitat and that to which the animal is to be transferred must be considered, as well as adaptability to varied conditions, as shown by former attempts at acclimatization. He says:

"Unless they have shown a peculiar adaptability to such change, deer should not be taken from arid parts of the United States to humid parts. To a disregard of this principle are probably due many of the failures that have attended experiments in breeding the American antelope, the Columbia blacktail deer, the moose, and other animals in places differing widely from their nature ranges.

"The history of attempts to acclimatize the several kinds of deer shows that some readily adapt themselves to a great variety of conditions, and efforts to introduce them into new countries have been almost uniformly successful. Such has been the experience with the axis deer, the Japanese and Peking sikas, the red and the fallow deer of Europe, and especially with the wapiti, or Rocky-Mountain elk, and the Virginia deer. While experiments with the foreign species named offer every promise of success to the owners of American preserves, there are obvious reasons for recommending the two native animals just mentioned as best suited for the production of venison in the United States."

After quoting and summarizing various reports from persons in different parts of the country who have bred and kept herds of these two species as domestic animals, Mr. Lantz concludes that both the wapiti and the Virginia deer can be raised successfully and cheaply under many different conditions of food and climate, and that the production of venison and the rearing of both species for stocking parks may be made profitable industries in the United States. He says:

"Instead of hampering breeders by restrictions, as at present, State laws should be so modified as to encourage the raising of deer, elk, and other animals as a source of profit to the individual and to the State.

"Safeguards against the destruction and sale of wild deer in place of domesticated deer are not difficult to enforce. For this purpose a system of licensing private parks, and of tagging deer or carcasses sold or shipped, so that they may be easily identified, is recommended.

"It is believed that with favorable legislation much otherwise waste land in the United States may be utilized for the production of venison so as to yield profitable returns, and also that this excellent and nutritious meat, instead of being denied to 99 per cent. of the population of the country, may become as common and as cheap in our markets as mutton."

THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE FISH—A method by which fish may be carried alive in quantity for thousands of miles is described by Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, a special agent of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, in a recent report from Berlin, part of which is reproduced in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, July 18). He says:

"Transportation of live fish for market purposes is now an established fact in Germany. Under the Erlwein system, which is now being operated on the Prussian state railways, the fish are being hauled over considerable distances. I am advised that shipments are being made to Berlin from Lyon, in France, and from as far south as Rumania. Briefly, the new system permits of a proportion of two tons of fish to one ton of water, and, in instances, as many as four tons of fish have been transported alive in one and one-half tons of water. This means that the fish have been packed in almost like sardines. Under the Erlwein system oxygen is forced through the fish-tank by means of a circulating-pump, and the carbonic acid as exhaled in breathing is absorbed by lime plates. Dr. Erlwein, who is responsible for the development of the present system, is one of the principal engineers for the Siemens-Halske electrical establishment of Berlin. . . . So far only fresh-water fish are being transported, but I understand that it is the intention to take up the transportation alive of salt-water fish. Before this latter result can be effected it will be necessary to equip many of the seagoing fishery vessels with wells or tanks such as are seen in many of the Boston fishing-vessels. German law does not permit of fresh-water fish being offered for sale except alive. It is common to see in restaurants tanks of fresh-water fish on exhibition in the windows. The law is aimed against the dangers of fish-poisoning. It is the opinion here that fresh fish could be transported readily from New York to any one of the large cities in the Mississippi Valley, and, in turn, the fish of the Great Lakes could be transported alive all over the West."

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MR. TAFT'S RELIGION

SO far as opinion has yet been exprest, the majority of the religious press view with equanimity the fact that Mr. Taft is an adherent of Unitarianism. It is beside the point to introduce theological distinctions into political contests, many hold, while the fact is not overlooked that Mr. Taft has shown pronounced sympathy with several different evangelical denominations when the exigencies of residence have offered the opportunities. Moreover, his address in Carnegie Hall, New York, last winter, giving his support to Christian missions is cited against those who object that there is danger in a non-evangelical chief. Such a critic is Mr. Harrison D. Boyer, who writes to *The Homiletic Review* (New York, August) asking how "can a follower of Jesus Christ take sides with those who deny him? How can they vote for William H. Taft (a Unitarian) for President of our country and be true to their profession?" Mr. Boyer calls upon the editor of *The Homiletic Review* "to take a stand on the side of right, on the side of duty, on the side of the Master," and quotes a variety of texts to the effect of exhorting against "yoking oneself with unbelievers." A dispatch to the New York *Sun*, dated Lincoln, August 14, declares that Nebraska Methodists are organizing an effort to defeat Taft. It is also stated that similar efforts were inaugurated at the Epworth League Convention at the Chautauqua Assembly. The secretary of the association, Mr. George E. Tobey, is quoted as saying:

"The Methodist preachers at the assembly have gone wild over Bryan. They make no secret of their opposition to Mr. Taft. They buttonholed everybody they met and importuned him to vote against the Republican nominee. They assert that no good Methodist can vote for a man who openly declares he does not believe in the divinity of Christ, and it is an argument that was very effective.

"If a general concerted effort to defeat Taft on that ground is to be made, as I am informed, it will constitute a serious menace to his success. I did not meet a single preacher that was not against Taft because of his being a Unitarian."

The Lutheran World (Springfield, Ohio) thinks that "any attempt to create prejudice against Mr. Taft because he is a Unitarian is ill-advised and should be condemned by all good citizens." Several of the answers to Mr. Boyer's letter, in *The Homiletic Review* (September), view the matter in a similar light. One writer, signing himself "Peter Orthodox," writes:

"Several millions of orthodox Christians will probably vote for Mr. Taft because they believe him to be a true Christian man. Very few of them agree with any Unitarianism that he may happen to hold; but only now and then a man who should have been born two hundred years ago will conclude (and prove it by misapplied texts) that a man's views on the Trinity should disqualify him for the Presidency of a nation that has honored Jefferson, who was a freethinker, and Lincoln, who belonged to no church at all. I am a trifle discouraged at the condition of our present-day Christianity when I read such a letter as Mr. Boyer's, signed in evident sincerity 'Yours for Christ and His Service.' I much fear that sort of service will be a long time in bringing in his kingdom."

The Monitor (Newark, N. J.) gives a Roman-Catholic view. Thus:

"Why all this hubbub about Mr. Taft's religion? The Constitution guarantees to every citizen freedom of religious worship. Why, then, this seeming anxiety to announce Taft's religion? Who made the inquiry that necessitated the explanation concerning his religion? It is a rather mysterious proceeding altogether. We all know that there is only one religion that debars from the Presidency. That religion is the Catholic religion. The Constitution is a piece of hypocrisy so far as Catholics are concerned when it comes to the Presidency. It is not written in the Constitution, but it is written in the will of the majority that no Catholic may aspire to the Presidency. There are few that doubt that if Roosevelt were the candidate of the Republican party, he would be overwhelmingly elected. But if Roosevelt were to become a Catholic to-morrow, the road to the Presidency would be thereby blocked to him. . . . . .

"And how do the Catholics act? They vote with pleasure and satisfaction for liberal-minded non-Catholics for every office. It never enters their mind to inquire what a man's religion is when it is a question of voting for or against him. There are other considerations paramount. Taft may be a Unitarian, but that fact will not keep a Catholic from voting for him. The dominant Protestantism of our day is unconfest Unitarianism. Protestantism is logically the rejection of Christ as God."

RACIAL UNITY IN THE CHURCH

MORE discussion is expected to arise in this country than in England over the recommendation of the Lambeth Conference in London for union of all races in one church body, as the "race problem" exists here to a degree unknown in Europe. The Conference included representatives of the Church of England from the home country, America, and the colonies, but its pronouncement on this question is merely advisory, and has no mandatory power. The paragraph adopted reads as follows:

"All races and peoples, whatever their language and conditions, must be welded into one body, and the organization of different races living side by side into separate or independent churches on the basis of race or color is inconsistent with the vital and essential principle of the unity of Christ's Church."

The New York *Sun* refers to the well-known fact that in our Southern States the white and colored members of the Episcopal Church will not worship together, and the same thing may be said of nearly every other Protestant sect in the country south of the Potomac and Ohio. In many of the Northern States also membership in the same denomination does not bring the white and colored races together in the same congregations. *The Sun* in its editorial capacity further observes:

"There is no likelihood that this custom will be modified by the exhortation of the Lambeth Conference. It is well known also that in British India, altho a good many native converts to Christianity have been made, their places of worship are not frequented as a rule by white people. In the Australian colonies and in British Columbia Christian missionaries have organized not a few Chinese and Japanese into religious societies, but public opinion constrains these to worship apart from the dominant white element of the community. So far, then, as Greater Britain and the United States are concerned, this particular resolution of the Lambeth Conference must be regarded as merely a pious wish or counsel of perfection. This seems to be recognized by the Archbishop of Canterbury himself, who in the encyclical admits that the solution of racial problems is the despair of statesmen, while at the same time he deems it the duty of the Church to face the perplexities which daunt civil rulers."

The Tribune (New York) practically concurs in this view, while admitting that "nothing seems more clear than the New-Testament teaching of unity and equality among all men in spiritual affairs." Further:

"Yet it seems equally certain that practically, on social or other grounds, there is wide-spread opposition to such disregard of racial distinctions and that it exists on both sides of the line of demarcation. It is quite true that racial discrimination is not prescribed or authorized in the creeds or rules of order of the churches. It is also true that in many it is not practised. In some large and 'fashionable' churches in this city—and, of course, far more numerously in country churches—Caucasian and Ethiopian and Mongolian worshipers sit side by side and receive the sacraments side by side without the least distinction. But in many churches there is an unwritten law which practically excludes non-Caucasians, and among worshipers of African origin there is a pretty general preference for churches of their own rather than for mingling with their white fellow Christians. Yet the bishops' encyclical appears to condemn such separation even when it is done

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through the desire of both parties. It is not made known how the American delegates voted on this matter, or whether, indeed, there were any dissenting votes. But we can imagine that a general application of the principle enunciated throughout the Christian churches of America would provoke controversy, tho perhaps more in some other denominations than in the Protestant Episcopal."

Another phase of union having reference to the American as well as colonial Church was the English proposal to create a central consultative body or tribunal of reference for the entire Anglican communion, to consist of members representative of but one order of clergy. This was opposed by the American and some of the colonial bishops, says *The Outlook* (New York), "because they are naturally jealous of the independence of their national churches belonging to one great communion." Moreover, *The Outlook* continues:

"In the Established Church of England the sovereign authority is not a body, as in the American Church, largely made up of elective representatives, but one in which the laity are not represented. The kind of centralization which may be decided upon at a future conference must provide for adequate representation of bishops, presbyters, and laity, a body exemplified by the Hague Conference and Court, to transform existing friendly relations into more effective instruments. It is impossible for the religious world to resist the kind of centralization to which the social, economic, and political worlds are tending."

Bishop Doane, of Albany, was a delegate to the Conference, and in a special cable dispatch to the New York *Tribune* uses these reassuring words:

"Whatever anxieties may have existed in regard to any subordination of our Church in America to the Church of England may certainly be dismissed. Passing from independence through dependence, the relation now is plainly that of interdependence, each national branch being united upon the great common questions of maintaining the faith and order of the Church and having entire freedom and autonomy about its own affairs."

SERMONS THAT PLEASE LAWYERS

A LAWYER in speaking before the Baptist Ministers Conference in Boston recently proposed to the clergy there a method of operation taken from his own profession. How would it work, he asked, if the preacher filed a brief of his sermon on, say, Friday, where it might be examined? This is in imitation of cases in the highest court of Massachusetts, where "the rule prevails that attorneys shall file their briefs, that is, the outline of their argument, with their authorities in support of it, the day before the case is placed on the list for argument, and the opposing counsel is entitled to a copy." If such a rule were followed, he asks, "would it change the style of the sermon, its subject, its language, its general tone and line of argument, and would the sermon be prepared and filed on time without any unusual haste in its preparation?" The questions are left for the ministers to answer and are only put at the end of a discourse on the subject of the kind of sermons lawyers like. The speaker, Mr. Frank K. Linscott, whose words are quoted in *The Watchman* (Boston), gives a sketch of a lawyer's day, and in the light of such a program tells the kind of a sermon that a lawyer would be likely to wish to hear on the day following. We read:

"Consider for a moment a lawyer's diary, and become, as it were, a practising attorney for a day.

"The first caller is a bank president. A debtor of the bank is in financial straits, involving not alone thousands of the bank's money, but the solvency of other concerns and the reputation of business men. The lawyer, summoning to his aid past experience, legal decisions, statutes of this State and the other States, of the United States and of England, decides on a course of action that brings his client the best result obtainable under the circumstances.

"Next, the brother of a man indicted for murder in the first degree brings in the report of an expert on insanity, the defense decided upon. Bristling with technical words and theories, he considers it not alone for its intrinsic worth, its value under cross-examination, but also its bearing upon other reports already received and as a foundation for his own cross-examination of opposing expert witnesses.

"He is followed by a woman whose husband's unexpected death has suddenly burdened her shoulders with a going business, the strain which had caused her husband's death. Again the lawyer is called upon at once to plan a course of action that shall not alone at once bring the ship back to her course from which it has fallen off the instant the hand at the wheel had loosened, but also shall be sufficiently comprehensive to include the future care and development of the business.

"At this point he goes to court to try a case. It is one on which he has put weeks of preparation, studying law, examining witnesses, and, it may be, going over the ground itself. Opposed to him is a lawyer who has given weeks to the preparation of the case from his standpoint. On the bench sits a lawyer, whom we call judge. In the jury-box are twelve men, strangers to him, with only their faces and actions as indices of their character. Unexpected turns in the evidence, the construction of the law, bring surprizes to him, and through it all he must be prepared to preserve his client's rights.

"It may be that instead of the court-house he goes to the great and general court, there to take part in the enactment of legislation, or, what in these days may be as important, to prevent the enactment of bad legislation.

"And to-morrow, by your vote, the lawyer may take his seat in the executive chamber, there to execute the law which he has studied, which he has interpreted, and which he has assisted in the enactment."

If when Sunday comes the lawyer, perchance, asks himself "what kind of a sermon he would like to hear, simply from his own personal selfish standpoint," something like the following might be the answer:

"Would he not say, one that had the earmarks of a preparation such as he himself has been accustomed to give his own work? One that evidenced it by its logical continuity of ideas, by the skilful choice of word or apt simile, by the ready flow of matured thought drest in appropriate language, even more by that subtle, indescribable something that bears witness silently, but none the less surely, to the well-thought-out discourse?

"Would he not say one that was rich in practical purpose? It is incomprehensible, a lawsuit without a definite purpose. A suit in which one cent damages are awarded may determine the title to lands or goods worth thousands. Even so, it is pleasing to the lawyer that the sermon should be addrest to the accomplishment of a purpose at once practical and worthy. Whether it shall be to present a new thought, to confirm an old one, whether to stir a mind new to the truth or to strengthen one who has long believed, whatever the motive, that there should be one in evidence and that a practical, definite one is an element that coincides with the legal mind and for that reason is pleasing.

"And what shall we say in sincerity of the preacher and his earnestness? Here, again, can you imagine a successful plea to a jury that was not born of the conviction in the attorney's mind that he was laboring for the truth? Even more would the absence of sincerity and earnestness in him who speaks for the truth, that his hearers may be themselves truth-speaking and truth-acting, give to the sermon a hollowness that all the fine arts of oratory could not conceal.

"And then may I suggest that the legal mind may like a sermon which has within it, whether by way of simile, word-picture, or line of reasoning, the markings of a mind that has looked at life in a broad way, that has familiarized itself with the many shades of life around us, that has gone forth studiously, intelligently, charitably, to learn of others their mode of living, their ways of thinking, their weaknesses by nature, their points of yielding to surrounding influences, their ambitions, prejudices, latent possibilities, and the thousand and one things that we are pleased to call environment."

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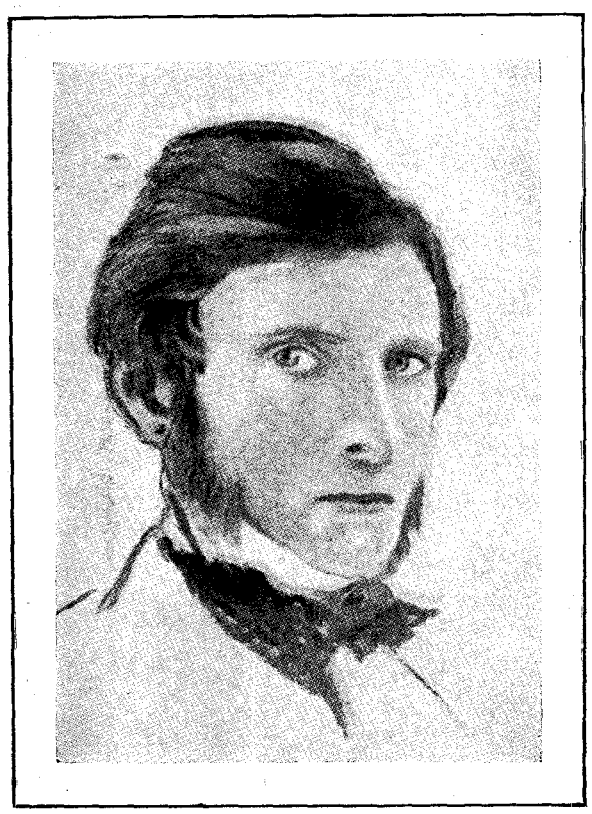
RUSKIN'S LOVE-STORY

THERE was once a little girl who called John Ruskin "Crumpet," and when she grew older she still called him by the name only changed it to "St. Crumpet." There is a romance concealed in the queer epithet, almost a tragedy, according to Mr. Clement K. Shorter. It has to do with a love-affair between Ruskin and Rose La Touche. Ruskin himself has told something



From "The Sphere."

JOHN RUSKIN DRAWN BY HIMSELF.

of it in "Præterita," and now a fuller account is given by Mr. E. T. Cook in the latest volume of the "Library Edition" of the works of Ruskin. In anticipation of its appearance on this side the water we learn from Mr. Shorter's account in the London *Sphere* that in 1858 a lady in Great Cumberland Place wrote to Ruskin asking if he would give some lessons in drawing to her two daughters, Emily and Rosie. Rosie was then but nine years old. Mr. Shorter continues:

"The child and the grown man—Ruskin was then thirty-nine—took stock of one another at this first meeting. 'I thought you so ugly,' she told him afterward. 'She didn't quite mean that,' Ruskin explains, 'but only, her mother having talked much of my "greatness" to her, she had expected me to be something like Garibaldi or the Elgin Theseus, and she was very much disappointed.'

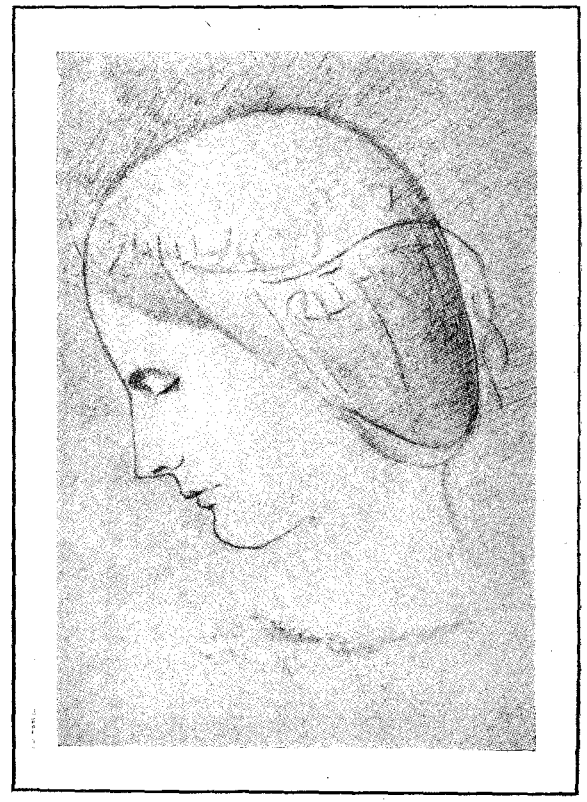
"Ruskin gives a pleasant account of those early years of the art education of his two pupils, to the younger of whom he became, as all the world knows, so devoted. The child called him 'Crumpet,' afterward 'St. Crumpet,' and in the later correspondence he is always 'St. C.'

"From 1860 onward the two corresponded regularly, and Mr. Cook in his introduction gives us more of the story than we have hitherto known; gives us, indeed, beautiful little verses that Ruskin wrote to the child, and tells us how, as the girl ripened into the woman, Ruskin became devoted to her in quite another way. The pair often met in London, often also at Lady Mount Temple's at Broadlands. The day came in 1866 when he told his love and acquainted her parents with his hope to make her his wife. Ruskin was then forty-seven and Rose La Touche eighteen. It was agreed that they should wait three years.

"Meanwhile Rose developed religious mania of the Evangelical type and feared to ally herself to one whose views of religious questions were as liberal as those of Mr. Ruskin. In 1870 she published a volume of devotional prose and verse entitled 'Clouds and Light.' Time went on and Rose's health broke down; she died in May, 1875. It is quite obvious from Mr. Cook's narrative that Ruskin would have overcome the religious difficulty, that had Rose La Touche continued in good health she would ultimately have married him, clearly to his infinite gain, for in spite of the disparity of years it would have been, one believes, a successful union. Probably had she married him at eighteen it would have saved her life. It is a pathetic story told much more fully in Mr. Cook's pages than ever before, altho I have a privately printed pamphlet on 'Ruskin's Love-Story' and have read letters to Dr. Furnivall and others concerning sundry points not given here. Ruskin destroyed his own love-letters to Rose, or rather allowed Mrs. Severn and Professor Norton to consign them to the flames."

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN WOMEN'S COLLEGES

THERE is something uncanny, unnatural, to the French mind, in the woman who "studies biology, chemistry, anthropology, archeology, astronomy, and ten other sciences," and in an article by Louis Madelin, on "Women's Colleges in America," published in *La Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), he more than once expresses his astonishment at the American girl in general and at her studies in particular. That women study so extensively over here, anyway, he can only explain by a few satirical French conceptions of American culture in general. Overlooking the eighteen col-



From "The Sphere."

ROSE LA TOUCHE—DRAWN BY JOHN RUSKIN.

The girl whom Ruskin might have married but for her early death.

leges founded in this country during the eighteenth century, he remarks:

"It is a wonderful parvenu, altho admirable in other respects, this great American nation. Imagine—if you can—these busy people; they have made money by raising cattle in the West or by

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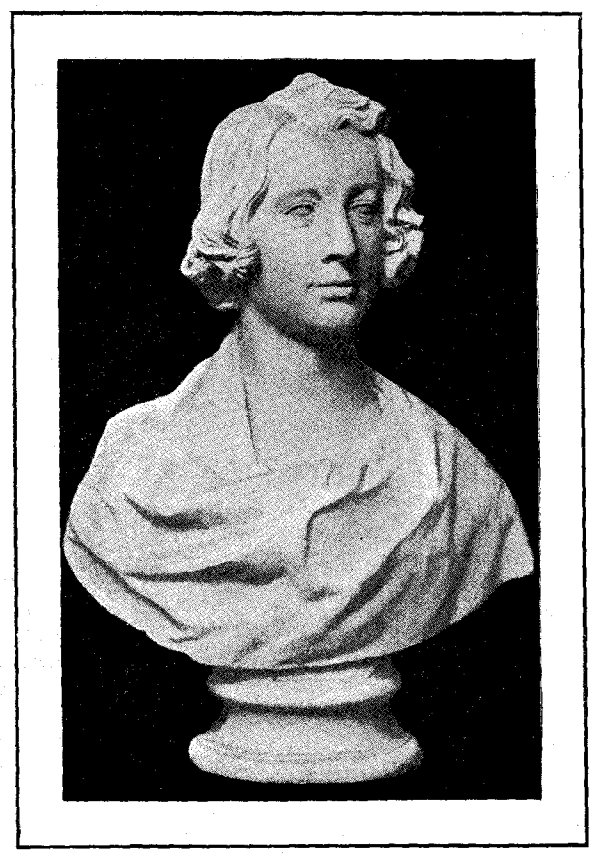
killing hogs in Chicago, by building railroads or by growing wheat. Thirty years ago these happy people, who conquer every obstacle, decided it was just as necessary to cultivate the mind as to gain material wealth. America was to be civilized, rapidly, as it had grown in riches, and this end was to be accomplished by founding



CHARLES DICKENS.

From a portrait bust by H. Dexter, an American sculptor, modeled during the novelist's visit to the United States in 1842.

schools which were to turn out scholars in the same way that canned goods are manufactured in Chicago or rails in Pittsburg. . . . With a blind and touching faith in the power of instruction, America imagined that by teaching her children to appreciate Homer, Virgil, and Shakespeare . . . she would, by one stroke, out of the children of miners and rough cowboys make *ladies* and *gentlemen* whose intelligence would astonish old Europe. . . . One of the first things was to spur the girls ahead in the acquisition of knowledge, thinking that having translated Plato and Plutarch, Titus Livius, Corneille, Balzac, Schiller, and Tolstoy, these young ladies would be the mothers of sons who with their brains as well as with their fists would find it child's play to outdo their European cousins."

Mr. Madelin gives graphic descriptions of Wellesley and Smith, dwelling particularly on the remarkable equipment, laboratories, etc., "which a *maître* of the Sorbonne would envy these fresh and rosy girls." The subjects the girls study appal the author; if they were boys it would be all right, but—

"The curriculum is charged with innumerable subjects, and I am told that biology is the favorite. 'Are they going to practise medicine?' I asked in astonishment. 'Of course not. But a notion of biology is not superfluous, if only to explain in a scientific and natural way many obvious things'—a phrase uttered in a matter-of-fact way, which would make French mothers shudder if they heard it."

Modern French literature has too big a place on the program, Mr. Madelin thinks, and he is shocked to hear that the young ladies read Balzac and Flaubert, the dramas of Dumas in class, while he deplores that "Daudet is almost a classic." That girls are allowed to peruse extracts of Zola's writings he can explain only by saying that it must be due to the wide circulation of disreputable novels over here. "On the basis of such writings our literature is considered so . . . advanced that the pupils of Wellesley and Smith think themselves exceedingly modest in reading extracts of Zola's works."

The Frenchman admires the college girls' energy, whether it be employed in training their muscles in the gymnasium or "to decipher a Greek text." We quote further:

"Like their brothers, they adore energy. 'What subject would the young ladies prefer to have me speak on?' I asked upon my arrival. 'On Napoleon, professor of energy,' was the answer; and as I spoke to them of the doings of the Emperor, I saw their eyes lighten up and their faces glow with ambition. This cult of energy is the characteristic trait of the American nation—stranger yet, when one finds it, and to such an extent, in the stylish young girls devoted to the speculative studies of science and art."

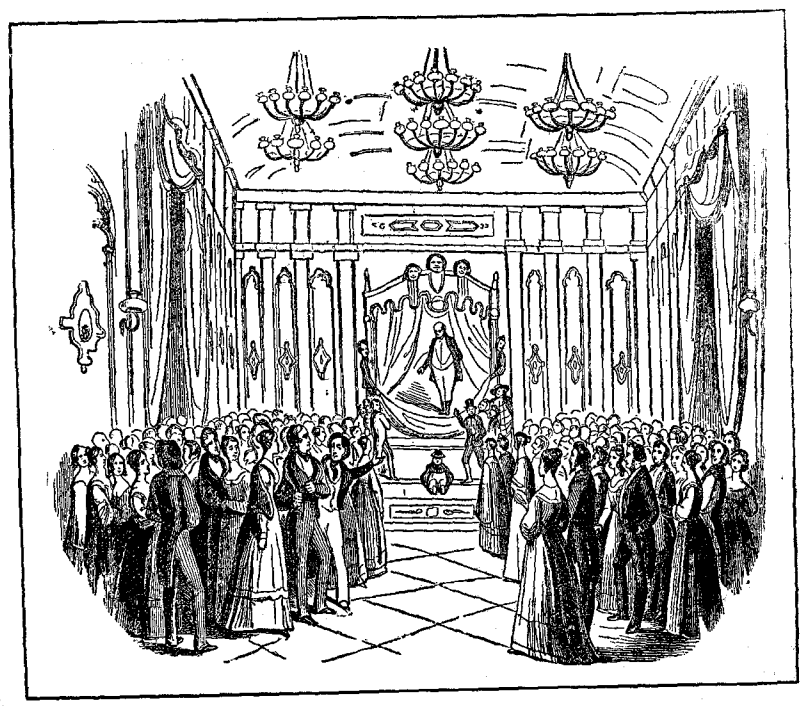
There is too much luxury, Mr. Madelin thinks, and upon this theme he writes:

"The college is not a seminary of science. There is no meditation and no austerity. Society enters everywhere. . . . The pupils of Wellesley or Smith or Bryn Mawr or Vassar, however, are not all daughters of millionaires. When vacation comes and they leave the comfortable luxurious surroundings where science is served them so copiously, but with so little austerity, their homes must often appear mean and dull, for what can the daughters of workingmen talk to their parents about? . . . . . .

"At the bottom of it all, however, these girls, rich or poor, are expected to marry wealth. Comparatively few of the graduates enter the professions. . . . . .

"So they wait for the rich husband and usually get him. But they rarely have families. To have children would prevent them from playing golf or tennis, for a while at least."

The author admits, however, that he has seen charming mothers, and adds with French exaggeration, "but still it is true that American women have no children." Instead of bringing up "Christian wives and mothers" as the colleges purport to do, "they make girls who become neither wives nor mothers. The race is refined at college, certainly, but what is the use as long as it is not propagated?" This is a question which, if applied to France, where women's colleges are unknown, might elicit an interesting answer; but the present writer does not glance that way.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE BOZ BALL.

View from a contemporary American newspaper, of the interior of the Park Theater, New York, showing the Elizabethan Chamber and a tableau of "Pickwick."

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DICKENS IN AMERICA

THERE is no greater Dickens enthusiast than the American admirer of the novelist and his works. In these words the editor of *The Dickensian* (London) introduces the August number of his magazine, which is published "for Dickens lovers" and contains "a monthly record of the Dickens Fellowship." This country possesses, so the editor, Mr. B. W. Matz, continues, "some of the most valued relics of the author of 'Pickwick,' some of the most ardent collectors of Dickensiana are to be found there, and, above all, there exists in the United States a Dickens literature, if not as large as in this country, at any rate as many-phased." This London magazine, in issuing a "special American number," presents the results of some deep burrowing among the files of forgotten journals.

AU REVOIR.

John Bull and Dickens characters speeding the author on his second American visit. From a drawing by J. J. Proctor in *Judy* (London), October 30, 1867.

The citations afford the American reader several other things besides information about Charles Dickens. There is a glimpse of a journalistic tone that will furnish some reasons for looking more kindly than is his wont upon newspaper English of to-day. There is quoted from *The Spirit of the Times* (New York, February 19, 1842) a description of "the Great Boz Ball" that was given in honor of Dickens five days earlier at the Park Theater. It was attended "by the most respectable citizens of New York." The "excitement produced by the ball itself . . . rose to an extraordinary pitch." Even recent appearances of Sara Bernhardt in New York seem to have been outdone by this event, for lucky holders of tickets, for which they had paid five dollars, were besought to exchange them at premiums mounting as high as thirty. Five thousand people went to lionize the English novelist, and the daily papers "exhausted every form of language in describing the appearance of the theater and the incidents of the night." *The Spirit of the Times* evidently did not exhaust the language at its own expense, for it falls back upon *The Emigrant* for its details. They are these:

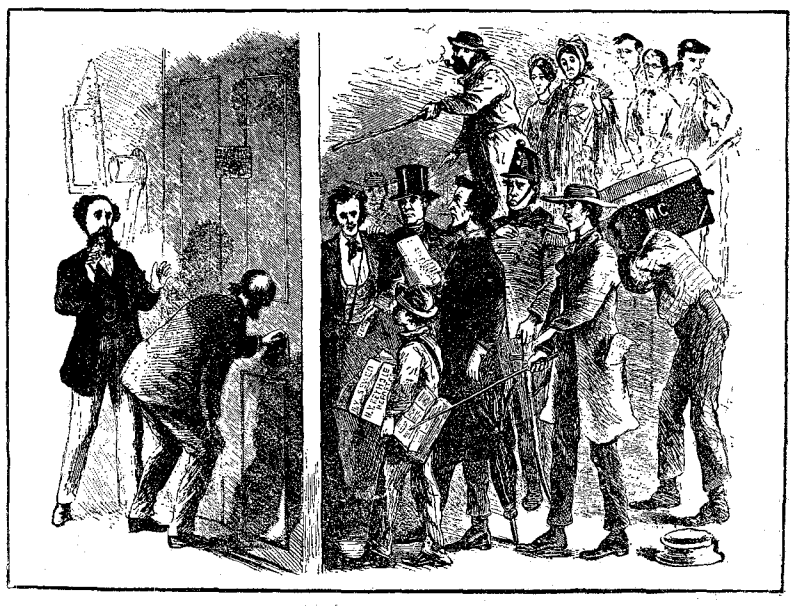
"The Boz Ball at the Park Theater on Monday night was one of the most magnificent *fêtes* ever got up in this country. Language can hardly describe the elegance, beauty, and effect of the whole scene. In this immense assembly of gentlemen and ladies were, of course, the middle and the richer classes of society, the price of tickets being such as to prevent a promiscuous attendance. There were great variety and splendor in dress and costume, but such was the immense and pressing crowd that, in the jamb, splendor and wealth of costume were almost undistinguished.

"Mr. Dickens and his lady came in about nine o'clock, several gentlemen accompanying Mr. Dickens and N. P. Willis, Esq., with his lady. The party were welcomed with loud demonstrations of applause, with hurrahs, and waving of handkerchiefs, etc., etc. The band played 'God Save the King.' Mrs. Dickens is a fine-looking Englishwoman, and appeared much to enjoy the honors given her husband. Soon after, both participated in the dance in the cotillion in the center of the room. Mr. Dickens was drest in a suit of black, with a gay vest; and Mrs. Dickens in a white figured Irish tabbinet, trimmed with Mazarine blue flowers; a wreath of the same color round her head, and with pearl necklace and earrings. Her hair was curled in long ringlets.

"The *Tableaux Vivants* began to be displayed soon after Mr. Dickens came in, some of them with great effect. Mr. Dickens regarded them with great attention, and seemed to be highly pleased.

"The whole of the theater was decorated and embellished in a style of elegance far surpassing anything of the kind ever seen in that house. The whole canopy above the pit was composed of flags of nearly every nation. The boxes were festooned with flags. On the upper boxes were arranged different compartments, each separated by a statue and vase of flowers alternately. In the second tier of boxes were shown the arms of the States, with pretty devices between. Next, in the center, was a device of a book open, with 'Boz' written on the open page. The pillars that separated the lower tier were wrapt with gold tissue. The seats were covered with white linen trimmed with blue. Chandeliers were suspended in all directions. The floor of the pit was boarded over so as to make one great dancing-hall from the front of the lobby quite to the rear of the building—a distance of full one hundred and twenty feet. The whole of the theater over the stage was enclosed with decorated scenery, so as to present the appearance of a dancing-saloon, on the sides of which were suspended various sketches done in water-colors, each one about two feet in height, representing different graphic descriptions in the works of Boz.

"Besides these sketches is a great variety of representations of the different works of Boz, interspersed on the boxes, ceiling, etc. Part of the lower tier of boxes was taken out, so as to admit of ready access to the seats from the floor. The lobbies on each side were partitioned off, and hung with mirrors for ladies' dressing-rooms. The large saloon on the second floor was the banqueting-room, where the tables were loaded with refreshments. The com-



NOT AT HOME.

Dickens protected by his manager from his former American acquaintances. From a drawing by C. G. Bush in *Harper's Weekly*, December 21, 1867.

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pany had hardly begun to disperse at midnight, and the scene of hilarity and festivity was kept up till a very late hour. . . . Wherever Boz moved, crowds were following after him, such was the press to get a peep at the lion of the night."

Boston did not put him on exhibition before five thousand people, but gave a dinner in his honor. The tickets were fifteen dollars each, and the price caused some heartburnings. Lowell, Parkman, Holmes, W. W. Storey, and others were of the committee in charge. Josiah Quincy, Jr., presided. Holmes was thirty-three, Lowell and Storey twenty-two. Dickens himself was thirty. *The Dickensian* quotes an account of the banquet from James T. Fields's "Yesterdays with Authors," written in 1871. We read:

"It is idle to attempt much talk about the banquet given on that night in February, twenty-nine years ago. It was a glorious episode in all our lives, and whoever was not there has suffered a loss not easy to estimate. We younger members of the dinner party sat in the seventh heaven of happiness, and were translated to other spheres. Was there ever such a night before in our staid city? Did ever mortal preside with such felicitous success as did Mr. Quincy? And how admirably he closed his speech of welcome, calling upon the young author amid a perfect volley of applause! Health! happiness! and a hearty welcome to Charles Dickens! And when Dickens stood up at last to answer for himself, so fresh and so handsome, with his beautiful eyes moist with feeling, and his whole frame aglow with excitement, how we did hurrah, we young fellows. Trust me, it was a great night, and we must have made a great noise at our end of the table, for I remember frequent messages came down to us from the 'chair' begging that we hold up a little and moderate, if possible, the rapture of our applause."

There is another picture of a Dickens dinner held twenty-six years later in New York, when the author was about to leave America after his second visit. It was given at Delmonico's, April 18, 1868, by "The Press of the United States." Horace Greeley was in the chair. Murat Halstead, one of the guests, is quoted for his account of Dickens's entrance:

"The faces of the waiting groups grew apprehensive. Talk was reduced to nervous gasps and whispers. Suddenly a Delmonico boy came in at a sharp trot and said a word to Mr. Greeley and George William Curtis, who were conferring with great solemnity. The latter heaved a sigh of relief, saying with great solemnity, 'Ah, he IS HERE.' Mr. Curtis was often impressive in speech, but he never uttered more potent words. They were received with sympathetic ejaculations of relief as Dickens hobbled in, accompanied by John Russell Young. What he wore on his right foot no one noticed, but on his left seemed to be a stuffed carpet-bag; in his left hand was a stick, on which he leaned; his right was on Greeley's arm. They headed the procession into the dining-room, and in passing, Mr. Young mentioned privately to some of us that the illustrious guest was in great pain."

HOW FRIENDSHIP MAY IMPOVERISH LITERATURE

IN all the joy over the growing good feeling between John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme it has been overlooked until now that this friendship is likely to rob the literature of the two countries of those piquant caricatures of each other that have hitherto excited rage and mirth on either side of the Channel. The new *entente cordiale* will deprive "not only the literary epicure, but the man in the street," of the "delectation of former days," and "the gaiety of nations must inevitably be eclipsed," says Miss Betham-Edwards, an English writer, who bears the reputation of knowing French life as few people of English birth know it, and she sighs over the fact that "the age of Anglo-French caricature alike in novels, picture, and on the stage is gone." Henceforth, as she sees the international relation, "French and English will respect each other more, but divert each other less." The bygone style ordained that "when a particularly specious villain was wanted by an English story-teller it apparently seemed a patriotic duty to seek him in 'presumptuous France' and 'insulting Gaul,' as the poet of 'The Seasons' expresses himself." The same course was followed "over the water." The case is set forth in the London *Chronicle* in this wise:

"It can not, indeed, be said that novelists of either country have fostered international understanding. They have not preached 'the religion of amity,' to quote Herbert Spencer's favorite phrase. A century ago the witty and unique author of 'Nightmare Abbey' summed up a Frenchman as a 'monstrous compound,' adding a string of Thersitean scurrilities unfit for publication.

"When taking in hand one of these 'monstrous compounds' our writers overlooked the fact of national idiosyncrasy. Thus nothing more diverts French lovers of Dickens—and their name is legion—than an incident in 'Bleak House.' In a fit of temper *Mademoiselle Henriette*, *Lady Deadlock's* maid, takes off her shoes and stockings and wades home through wet grass! Now, the very slightest acquaintance with our neighbors discloses one leading characteritsic—namely, a supreme horror of the ridiculous. Ridicule kills, wrote Voltaire. No matter her position or bringing up, above all things a Frenchwoman dreads ridicule. *Mademoiselle Henriette* was capable of strangling an enemy; she would never have made herself the laughing-stock of beholders.

"The same indifference to likelihood—to say nothing of psychology—was shown by an equally great master on the other side. Balzac, who averred himself a detester of England and of the English, evidently wanted a foil for the mawkish but, in his eyes, saintly heroine of the 'Lys dans la Vallée.' Accordingly he introduces a creature that hop-pickers from the East End would fight shy of, labeling her as a type of the English aristocrat! So careless is he of any approximation to the truth that he does not verify the two English words put into her mouth, and *Lady Dudley's* 'my dee' for 'my dear' remain uncorrected to this day!

"A charming writer of our own generation has followed Balzac's example. The late Victor Cherbuliez's final novel 'Après Fortune Faite' is marred by the portraiture—or, rather, caricature—of an English matron. When I remonstrated with my friend on the subject he merely said, shrugging his shoulders, 'What would you have? She came in so handy.'

"One French romancer, a master of his craft, here stands almost alone. In that fine little story 'Colomba' Prosper Merimée sketches English character with real insight and humor. The old colonel on half-pay and his daughter *Lydia* are beings of flesh and blood, and unmistakably British-born.

"The strangely incorrect characterization of English novelists when attempting French types is illustrated by Black's popular 'A Daughter of Heth.' Imagine a carefully bred French girl being allowed, and allowing herself, to be called 'Coquette'! From childhood she would have been indoctrinated with a horror of coquetry. In French eyes decorum and the very word coquetry indicate opposite poles of society. Such unrealities need not surprize us. The French home is surrounded by a Chinese wall. Our neighbors' interiors are as zealously guarded as Metz and Strasburg by the tripled line of Prussian fortifications. Rarely, and only under wholly exceptional circumstances, is a stranger permitted to set foot within the arcana."

Some justification of British ignorance of French life is to be found in this exclusion. The French, against whom no doors are closed in England, are appearing less benighted as to their neighbor's idiosyncrasies. We read:

"Of late years matters have taken a different turn. Take up a French novel nowadays, and you are certain to find the introduction of English scenes, characters, and colloquialisms. The lawn-tennis-players shout to one another, 'Play up!' the golfers cry 'Fore!' tea is served in the 'hall,' folks invite each other 'luncher,' such-and-such a person is a 'bounder'—nothing delighting French ears so much as English slang—and, that terribly misused word 'awfully' has also been acclimatized. On the whole, a much more genial tone is being adopted by writers on both sides of the Channel, and one or two especially deserve well of the *entente cordiale*.

"Pierre de Coulevain's novel, or so-called novel, gives pictures of insular life that show some experience and sympathy, and it is gratifying to find such a book in its eighty-eighth thousand."

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SAMUEL H. ADAMS. GEN. JOHN W. DE PEYSTER. JACK LONDON. LLOYD OSBOURNE. JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Samuel Hopkins. Flying Death. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50.

Allaben, Frank. John Watts De Peyster. 2 vols. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 323–337. New York: Frank Allaben Genealogical Co. $2.50 net.

Aysgough, John. Marotz. 12mo, pp. 415. New York G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Bangs, John Kendrick, Edited by. Potted Fiction. Being a series of extracts from The World's Best Sellers, Put up in Thin Slices for Hurried Consumers. The United States Literary Canning Co. 16mo, pp. 132. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Bayne, S. G. Quicksteps through Scandinavia with a Retreat from Moscow. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 64. New York: Harper & Bros.

Bennett, Ida D. The Vegetable Garden. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50 net.

Bronson, Walter C., Selected and Edited, with Illustrative and Explanatory Notes and Bibliographies, by. English poems. 12mo, pp. 538. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

Caffin, Charles H. A Child's Guide to Pictures. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 253. New York. The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

Crawford, Caroline. Fold Dances and Games. Frontispiece, pp. 82. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Cresson, W. P. Persia: The Awakening East. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 274. Philadelphia J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net.

Cutting, Mary Stewart. The Wayfarers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 374. New York The McClure Co.

Davenport, Cyril. The Book—Its History and Development. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–258. New York D. Van Nostrand Co. $2 net.

Davis. Richard Harding. Vera, The Medium. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 216. New York Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Dubois, Mary J., Compiled by. Poems for Travelers. 16mo, pp. 496. New York Henry Holt & Co.

Dumas, Alexander. My Memoirs. Translated by E. M. Waller. With an Introduction by Andrew Lang. Vol. IV 1830–1831. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xii–514. New York The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Farman, Elbert E. Egypt and Its Betrayal. 8vo, pp. 349. New York The Grafton Press. $2.50 net.

Mr. Farman was formerly United States Consul-general at Cairo and Judge of the International Court of Appeals at Alexandria. We do not quite understand whether the interpretation of recent Egyptian history suggested by his title is the genuine *raison d'être* of the book, or merely a stroke of journalistic enterprise. The attack upon English policy in the land of the Nile and the severe criticism on Lord Cromer's administration are sufficiently startling. The British, according to this author, are responsible in Egypt for "the grossly unjust burdens" which the people "are compelled by military force to sustain." Lord Cromer did not build the railroads in that country, we are told. "If any one substituted the railway for the supposed primitive mode of conveyance it was the much-slandered Ismail Pasha." Before Lord Cromer's advent Egypt "had all the railroads that it has to-day that are of any substantial value to its people." Lord Cromer's dam at Assouan is a nuisance, it "is causing the destruction of all the grand and marvelous monuments of antiquity above the First Cataract, and has added $800,000 a year for thirty years to burdens of the poor Egyptians." It "has proved a great disappointment to its sanguine promoters." Lord Cromer, he declares, was unpopular and "left no native mourners in Egypt outside the official group and a small favored class." But he was, this writer allows, the fitting instrument "of a government whose ideal policy is the extension of its sway over all countries from which substantial revenues can be derived." We should have liked the book better if Cromer and his administration had been left out and treated of in a separate work.

Forman, Emily Shaw. Guess Work: 101 Charades. 12mo, pp. 62. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Freeman, Mary E. Wilkins. The Shoulders of Atlas. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Harper & Bros.

Galsworthy, John. The Island Pharisees. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Hamilton, Cecily. Diana of Dobson's. 12mo, pp. 361. New York. The Century Co. $1.50.

Hendrix, Eugene Russell. Christ's Table-Talk: A Study in the Method of Our Lord. 12mo, pp. 212. Nashville: M. E. Church, South, Pub. House. $1. net.

Hoffman, Mrs. Adolphe. The Social Duty of Our Daughters. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 69. Philadelphia: The Vir Pub. Co. 35 cents net.

Howard, Major-Gen. O. O. My Life and Experiences among Hostile Indians. Large 8vo, pp. 570. Hartford, Conn. A. D. Worthington & Co. Sold only to subscribers.

One of the most noted of retired army officers in this attractive volume records his observations, adventures, and campaigns among the Indians of the Great West. He gives details of their life, habits, religion, ceremonies, dress, savage instincts, and customs in peace and war. The numerous and beautiful full-page engravings are chiefly from photographs supplied by the Washington Bureau of Ethnology; and other colored plates show Indian objects of interest and curiosity in facsimile. The romance of realism has never been more stirringly demonstrated than in these pages. Many of the chapters are thrilling in their simple but vivid recitals of perilous experiences. The author began his exciting career under an inspiration connected with his antecedents. He tells in autobiographical form whatever relates to himself personally, and shows how his grandfather's stories of the wild Indians with whom he had to do affected his own childhood; how these tales became almost like a nightmare, and continued to haunt him even when he was a cadet at West Point. As in the case of Sherman and Thomas, his first Indian experiences, early in his career as a lieutenant, were with the Seminoles in Florida. From chapter after chapter we learn how fiercely warlike were many of the tribes only a generation ago.

The tone in which the book is written is elevated. The General does justice to the Indians, recognizing their merits and faults impartially.

Humphrey, Lucy H., Compiled by. The Poetic Old-World. A Little Book for Tourists. 16mo, pp. 513. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Hyslop, James H., Ph.D., LL.D. Psychical Research and the Resurrection. 12mo, pp. xiv–409 Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

James, George Wharton. What the White Race May Learn from the Indian. Large 8vo, pp. 269. Cloth. Chicago Forbes & Co. $1.50.

Entering sympathetically into the life and customs of the red men during an association of a quarter of a century, Dr. James feels warranted in speaking eulogistically of the Indians. His conviction is that they are wiser than the white race in many essentials to health and happiness. The book is wonderfully vivid in its illustrations, no fewer than eighty-four pictures adorning the chapters. The Indian comes before us in a series of most realistic presentations, such as only an eminent authority could furnish. We make close acquaintance with the red man as a walker, rider, and climber, with his outdoor life, with his physical labor, with the Indian sex question, with the mental temperament and moral tendencies of the various tribes, with their art-work, their social traits and customs, their diet, their education, their luxuries, their religious worship, etc. As might be expected, the relations between the white race and the Indian are attentively reviewed, and Dr. James is severe on the treatment which has been meted out to these aboriginals.

A special chapter is devoted to "The White Race and Its Civilization," in which the present system of education is drastically condemned, seeing that the highest educational establishments—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, New York, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, followed by hosts of other lesser institutions—every year send out from five to thirty per cent. of their students broken down in health. "Can I bow down before such a civilization?" asks the author. Intensely interesting are the hygienic sections, especially the

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chapter on "The Indian and Breathing." The Indians not only breathe through the nose; they are experts in deep breathing. Says Dr. James: "The exercises that are given in open-air deep breathing at the Battle Creek sanitarium each morning show that we are learning this useful and beneficial habit from them." He adds that every Indian woman is intelligent enough to value health, lung capacity, and the power to speak with force, vigor, and energy, more than she values "fashionable appearance"; hence none of them can be found in their native condition foolish enough to wear corsets. The book is no mere apologetic essay in behalf of a wonderful people; it is a characterization of qualities which have been largely overlooked.

James, William, In Honor of. Papers by His Colleagues at Columbia University. Essays Philosophical and Psychological. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. viii–610. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3 net.

Jones, H. Stuart. The Roman Empire. B.C. 29–A.D. 476. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 476. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Kellog, Vernon L. Insect Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Le Gallienne, Richard. Omar Repentant. 16mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. 75 cents net.

Loane, M. From their Point of View. 12mo, pp. 309. New York. Longmans, Green & Co.

Locy, William A., Ph.D., Sc.D. Biology and Its Makers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 469. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.75 net.

Lodge, Sir Oliver. The Immortality of the Soul. 16mo, pp. 101. Boston. The Ball Pub. Co. $1.00 net.

London, Jack. The Iron Heel. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright, Selected, with Introductions by. Stories New and Old: Typical American and English Tales. 12mo, pp. 451. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Madan, Falconer, M.A. A Brief Account of the University Press at Oxford, with Illustrations, together with a Chart of Oxford Printing. 8vo, pp. 40. Oxford. Clarendon Press.

Madison, James. The Journal of the Constitutional Convention. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 853. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50 net.

The Convention in which the Constitution of the United States was forged is as important at least as that meeting at Runnymede, which preceded it by nearly six hundred years and was in some respects its forerunner. We have in these two volumes James Madison's account of the Convention, edited by Gaillard Hunt, the well-known historian and publicist. While Madison may not be considered, as some of his friends have held him to be, the leading statesman in that great gathering of great men, he is at least to be identified, as no other man is, with the making of the Constitution and the correct interpretation of the intention of its makers. This is proved by his diary. Mr. Hunt has reproduced this diary in full and accurate form and has enriched it by notes which contain the incomplete and less important records left by Robert Yates, Rufus King, and William Pierce. This work will bring into the hands of teachers, scholars, and students of national politics a historical document of the first importance, edited and printed in the best style and at an exceedingly moderate price.

Mars, Gerhardt C. The Interpretation of Life. In which is Shown the Relation of Modern Culture to Christian Science. 8vo, pp. xxx–783. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3 net.

McClung, Nellie L. Sowing Seeds in Danny. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Miller, Olive Thorne. The Bird Our Brother A Contribution to the Study of the Bird as He Is in Life. 12mo, pp. ix–331. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Miltoun, Francis. In the Land of Mosques and Minarets. 8vo, pp. 442. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

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Moore, John Bassett, Collected and Edited by. The Works of James Buchanan: Comprising his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence. Vol. I., 1813–1830. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. cxxiii–451. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

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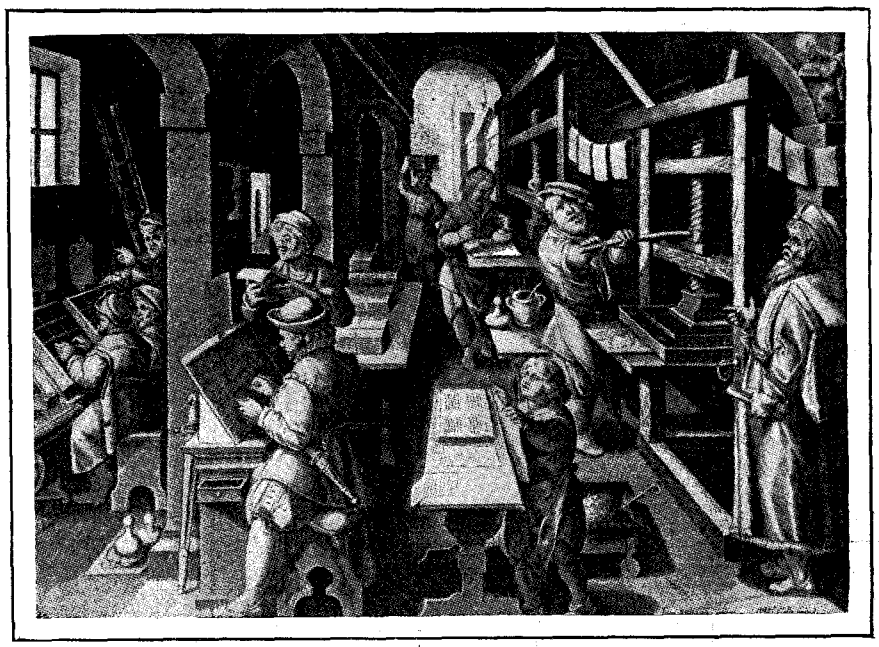

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PERSONAL

The Author of "My Maryland."—"Maryland, My Maryland," has been called "the best poem produced on either side during the Civil War." Mr. E. L. Didier in *Spare Moments* (July) gives his reminiscences of its author, James R. Randall, telling of the writing of the poem and its introduction to the Confederate Army as follows:

At daybreak on the 12th of April, 1861, the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter. A week later, on the 19th of April, some of the enthusiastic Southern sympathizers of Baltimore, driven frantic by the passage of Northern troops through the city for the invasion of the South, attacked the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers with bricks and stones as they marched along Pratt Street to take the train at Camden Station for Washington. The soldiers, who were fully armed with Springfield rifles, fired upon the citizens, killing several and wounding many others, some of whom had taken no part in the affray, but were merely distant spectators.

When this startling news was flashed around the land, it reached a young Baltimorean, who was a professor in Poydras College at Pointe Coupée, one hundred and twenty miles above New Orleans. He was aroused from his classic studies, his heart fired with patriotic enthusiasm—and the great thoughts that surged through his mind kept him awake all night. At dawn he rose, sat down at his desk, and wrote the inspired Southern war-song, "Maryland, My Maryland." It was first published in the New Orleans *Delta*. In a few weeks it was copied by all the leading newspapers of the South, and James R. Randall, like Byron, awoke one morning and found himself famous.

. . . . . .

In the early June days of 1861, when Maryland still enjoyed the freedom which is the birthright of an American citizen, there was a glee club in Baltimore composed of some of the representative young men and women. They met at each other's houses and sang the popular songs of the day. One evening, when the club was to meet at the house of a well-known Southern sympathizer, something new, fresh, stirring was expected by the guests, and the young lady who had charge of the musical program was in despair until her sister came to the rescue by suggesting that the words of "My Maryland," which had so fired the Southern heart, should be set to music. Reading the stirring lines now for the hundredth time, an old college song which had been introduced into the family by Burton N. Harrison when a Yale student was selected, and when it was sung that night every person present joined in the refrain.

"My Maryland" was first sung in camp at Beauregard's headquarters, shortly after the battle of Manassas, when the General invited several Maryland ladies with their escorts to visit him at Fairfax Court House. The band of the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans serenaded the ladies. When the magnificent music ceased, the boys in gray asked for a song from the ladies, and one of them, standing in the shadow of the tent, sang "My Maryland." The refrain was quickly taken up by the soldiers, and the camp rang with the words, "Maryland, My Maryland." As the last words died away on the evening air, the wild Confederate yell was given, with "three cheers and a tiger for Maryland." A gentleman who was present relates that there was not a cap with a rim on it in camp the next morning. From that time, Randall's splendid lyric was adopted as one of the leading war-songs of the South. Inspired by its thrilling lines, thousands of soldiers have rushed forward to die.

How We Came to Have "Uncle Remus."—It appears that the late Joel Chandler Harris, instead of courting the fame that is so surely his, always felt that the "Uncle Remus" stories were a sort of accident in the life of a quiet Georgia newspaper-man. We read in *The American Review of Reviews* (August) the following account of the first appearance of these stories in the Atlanta *Constitution*:

Harris had at the age of twelve entered a county newspaper-office as printer's devil. He had gone through the multifarious "grind" of a provincial newspaper-man in Savannah, Macon, and elsewhere, when in 1876 Colonel Howell brought him to the Atlanta *Constitution* as editorial writer and capable journalistic man-of-all-work. Soon after this "Si" Small, who had been doing dialect-sketching for *The Constitution*, resigned, and Colonel Howell, with some difficulty, persuaded Harris to step into the breach and keep the readers amused.

The only thing the young editor could think of was to write down the old plantation stories he had heard in the negro cabins while, after the fashion of Southern boys, he had loafed with the darkies in front of the big open fireplace, with hoecake browning and bacon sizzling. So he ransacked his memory for the most characteristic of these darky stories, printed them in *The Constitution*, and became famous.

This last result surprized him not a little. When he began to get letters from all over the world from "fellows of this and professors of that, to say nothing of doctors of the other," he became aware for the first time that he had invaded the preserves of learned philologists and students of folklore, who were mightily interested in finding that the same stories were being told on the plantations of Georgia that amused the small coolies in the rice-fields of India. While the learned people were so profoundly imprest by "Uncle Remus," it does not appear that he was much imprest by them, save for the appeal to his shrewd sense of humor. His was the most charming disposition to take fright when asked to take himself seriously.

Bismarck's Test of von Moltke.—When in Germany in 1867, Carl Schurz had a long talk with Bismarck, during which the Chancellor had much to say concerning the Austrian war of the previous year. Speaking of that "anxious moment" in the decisive battle of Königgrätz before the arrival of the Crown Prince in the rear of the Austrians, Bismarck, according to Mr. Schurz's autobiography in *McClure's Magazine* (August), related the following incident showing von Moltke's coolness:

It was an anxious moment, a moment on the decision of which the fate of empire depended. What would have become of us if we had lost that battle? Squadrons of cavalry, all mixt up, hussars, dragoons, uhlans, were streaming by the spot where the King, Moltke, and myself stood, and altho we had calculated that the Crown Prince might long have appeared behind the Austrian rear, no sign of the Crown Prince! Things began to look ominous. I confess I felt not a little nervous. I looked at Moltke, who sat quietly on his horse and did not seem to be disturbed by what was going on around us. I thought I would test whether he was really as calm as he appeared. I rode up to him and asked him whether I might offer him a cigar, since I noticed he was not smoking. He replied that he would be glad if I had one to spare. I presented to him my open case in which there were only two cigars, one a very good Havana, and the other of rather poor quality. Moltke looked at them and even handled them with great attention, in order to ascertain their relative value, and then with slow deliberation chose the Havana. "Very good," he said composedly. This assured me very much. I thought, if Moltke can bestow so much time and attention upon the choice between two cigars, things can not be very bad. Indeed, a few minutes later we heard the Crown Prince's guns, we observed unsteady and confused movements on the Austrian positions, and the battle was won.

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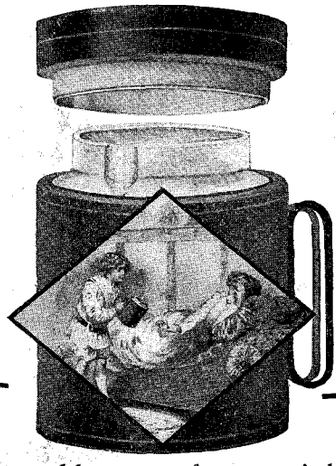

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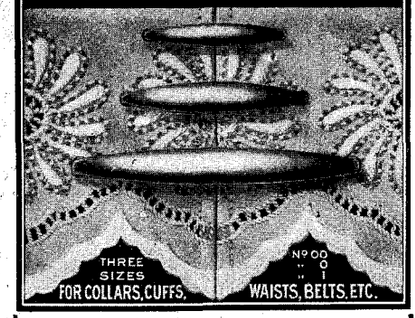

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"See here," he inquired one morning of the genial colored man who waited upon him, "why do you always fry eggs here? Don't you ever boil them?"

"Oh-oh, yes, sah!" responded the waiter, pleasantly. "Of co'se, yo' kin have 'em boiled, if yo' wants 'em. But yo' know, sah, yo' takes de risk!"—*New York Times.*

The Tactful Doctor.—A physician in a small town in Northern Michigan got himself into a serious predicament by his inability to remember names and people. One day, while making out a patient's receipt, his visitor's name escaped him. Not wishing to appear so forgetful, and thinking to get a clue, he asked her whether she spelled her name with an *e* or *i*. The lady smilingly replied, "Why, doctor, my name is Hill."—*Success.*

Fair Warning.—FARMER WAYBACK (starting home from the station)—"Please, ma'am, do you wear false teeth?"

FAIR BOARDER (for the summer)—"Sir!"

FARMER WAYBACK—"Oh, I don't mean to be curious. Only this road is a leetle rough, and ef your teeth ain't good and fast you'd better put 'em in your pocket."—*Tit-Bits.*

Development.—"Remember," said the earnest inventor, "it isn't so very many years since the telephone caused laughter."

"That's true," answered the man who has trouble with central. "At first it caused laughter; now it causes profanity."—*Washington Star.*

Absent-minded Gallantry.—LADY OF UNCERTAIN AGE—"Ah, Major, we're none of us as young as we were."

MAJOR (absent-minded, but vaguely aware that a gallant answer is indicated)—"My dear lady, I'm sure *you* don't look it!"—*Punch.*

A Proposition.—"Johnnie, I will give you a quarter if you can get me a lock of your sister's hair."

"Gimme four bits an' I'll git you de whole bunch. I know where she hangs it nights."—*Houston Post.*

And the Hand that "Rocks" the Cradle Rules the World.—"I understand that whenever an Astorbilt baby is born it gets a $5,000 cradle."

"Well, it certainly must take lots of 'rocks' to keep that cradle going."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Near-right Answer.—Some funny things happen in the schoolroom. A Brooklyn teacher called upon a small boy to define "multitude."

"A multitude," said the boy, "is what we get when we multiply."—*Lippincott's.*

Overindulgent.—"I have such an indulgent husband," said little Mrs. Doll.

"Yes, so George says," responded Mrs. Spiteful. "Sometimes indulges a little too much, doesn't he?"—*Tit-Bits.*

No Doubt of it.—TEACHER—"Now, Johnny, what was Washington's farewell address?

JOHNNY—"Heaven."—*New York Sun.*

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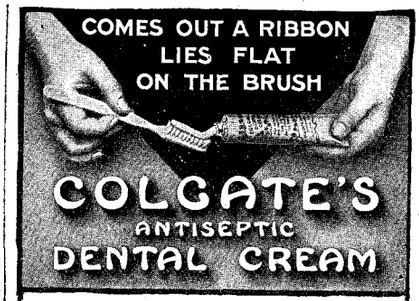

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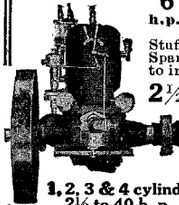

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"Yes, indeed," replied the new teacher.

"Well, then," said Tommy, with an air of interest, "I'll be there next Sunday, you bet. I've been layin' for that kid for three weeks and never knew where to find him."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Diamond Cut Diamond.—"I'm afraid I'm catching cold," said Kloseman, trying to get some medical advice free. "Every once in a while I feel an itching in my nose, and then I sneeze. What would you do in a case like that, doctor?"

"Well," replied Doctor Sharpe, "I guess I'd sneeze too."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Just to Make it Even.—GARGE—"Ef t' missus doan' get better by next Tewsday fortnight I'll sen fer t' doctor."

FARMER—"Why not before, Garge?"

GARGE—"Wull, it'll be fowrty year nex' Tewsday fortnight since we 'ad t' doctor, an' I'd like t' make it even fowrty."—*The Tatler.*

Shocking Brutality.—"Club Women in Boston," said the head-line "Dear, dear," commented the near-sighted man, unable to read the context. "I never would have thought it possible. Why, the very worst we do in Philadelphia is to neglect to give 'em a seat."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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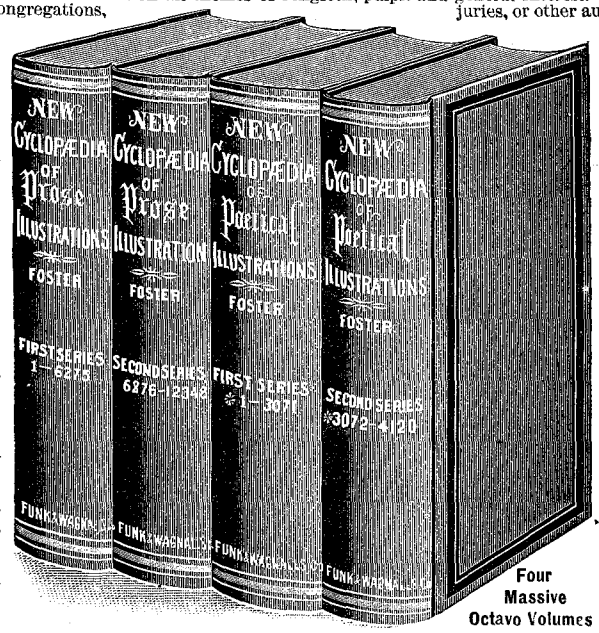
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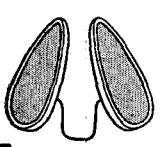
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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 8.—The battle-ship fleet arrives at Auckland, N. Z.

August 11.—Edward VII. and Emperor William have a conference at Cronberg.

August 13.—The Wright aeroplane is damaged at Le Mans, France, after a series of successful flights.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

August 8.—Receivers are appointed for the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, of Minneapolis.

August 9.—President Roosevelt names a commission to study the social condition of the farmer.

August 10.—Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, the author, dies at Boston.

August 11.—It is announced at Washington that the Government will accept Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin's military dirigible balloon.

POLITICAL.

August 8.—Chairman Mack opens the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago.

Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibitionist candidate for President, is a guest of W. J. Bryan at Lincoln, Neb.

August 12.—In a conference held by W. H. Taft, Frank H. Hitchcock, and A. I. Vorys at Hot Springs, Va., it is decided that Mr. Taft will accept no invitations to make campaign speeches.

W. J. Bryan is notified at Lincoln, Neb., of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party and accepts, attacking the Republican party, and opening the campaign with the slogan, "Let the People Rule!"

August 13.—It is announced at Democratic headquarters in Chicago that appeals for campaign funds will be made to individual States.

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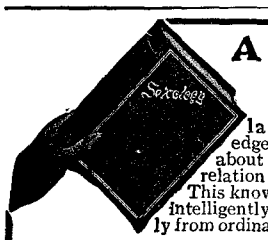

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